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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-187

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Chad

French President's Military Envoy Calls on Habre

*AB2309070490 Ndjamen Domestic Service in French
2130 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Early this afternoon President El Haj Hissein Habre received an emissary of French President Francois Mitterrand. Admiral Lanxade, the French president's chief of staff, came to our country to hold talks with the head of state on recent developments in the situation in Chad, especially sending the dispute between our country and Libya to the International Court of Justice.

Present at this audience on the French side were Mr. Francois Xavier Gendreau, the French ambassador to Chad; (Mr. Leveques), director of African and Malagasy affairs at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (Gilles Gitane), in charge of missions at the Presidency; and Colonel (Pruchon), deputy chief of staff of the French president.

On the Chadian side there was Acheikh ibn Oumar, minister of external relations; (Amidou Sanou), the special permanent under secretary to the president; Major (Yamibang Ouezam Santour), the director of the military household of the president; General Kotingar, the adviser in charge of military cooperation; and (Adoum Berthe), special adviser at the Presidency.

Gabon

Housing Minister Resigns After Election Loss

*AB2509164490 Paris AFP in English 1606 GMT
25 Sep 90*

[Text] Libreville, Sept 25 (AFP)—Gabon's housing minister, Henri Minko, a stalwart of the regime in its 22 years of one-party rule, has resigned from President Omar Bongo's Democratic Party, blaming it for his defeat in this month's first multi-party elections in a quarter of a century. His resignation letter, printed in Tuesday's edition of the L'UNION newspaper, complained that the Kango Central constituency chosen for him to contest had been practically abandoned by the party, which he further accused of "sending me into the firing-line." Mr. Minko said he had lost against a protest vote about broken promises made by the previous regime.

The seat near the capital was one of 14 won by a splinter group of the Movement for National Renewal (MORENA) the first round of voting last weekend which saw Mr. Bongo's candidates get 36 seats out of the 58 results declared. There were 120 seats at stake being contested by 520 candidates, though Mr. Bongo's party was the only one fielding hopefuls in every constituency. The authorities admitted the poll was marked by "disorder, extortion, and irregularities," canceled the results in 32 constituencies, and rescheduled a second round of voting there and in 30 runoff seats for the end of October instead of this weekend as previously planned.

Rwanda

President Leaves for North America, Italy

*EA2509213090 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1115 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Text] General Habyarimana, the president of the Republic, left Kigali this morning for the United States, Canada, and Italy. In New York President Habyarimana will address the 45th UN General Assembly before taking part in the first world summit for children from 29 to 30 September.

Sao Tome & Principe

President Intends 'To Abandon' Party Leadership

*AB2409120690 Dakar PANA in English 1145 GMT
24 Sep 90*

[Text] Sao Tome, 24 Sept (ANGOP/PANA)—The Sao Tome president, Manuel Pinto da Costa, Saturday announced his intention to abandon the party's leadership in October, and remain only president of the country.

Da Costa said his relinquishing the party leadership was in line with the promulgation of the new constitution.

Speaking at an occasion to mark the coming into force of the new Constitution, Da Costa pledged to further strengthen the existing relations between Sao Tome and other countries.

Zaire

French President's Advisor Ends Visit 20 Sep

AB2209153590 Paris AFP in French 1313 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Sep (AFP)—The French president's advisor for African affairs, Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, left Kinshasa (Zaire) late this afternoon for Paris after a four-day visit. During his visit, he met with President Mobutu at Gbadolite (far north of the country).

Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, who was received on Monday [17 September] by the French ambassador to Zaire, Henri Rethore, went to Gbadolite on the same day. Gbadolite is the capital town of the province of which President Mobutu is a native. On Monday, the French president's advisor, who spent 48 hours in Gbadolite, held lengthy discussions followed by dinner with the Zairian head of state.

Jean-Christophe Mitterrand told AFP that at this meeting they discussed the various problems relating to the political changes that have taken place in Zaire since 24 April and every aspect of the Zairian economy, which has been going through a serious crisis for several years. The French president's advisor added that he had discussed with President Mobutu the organization of the next Francophone summit scheduled to take place in Kinshasa at the end of 1991, as President Mobutu affirmed last week at Goma (far north of the country).

Ethiopia

EPRP Claims Members Detained, Tortured

EA2509175490 (Clandestine) Voice of Ethiopia on the Path to Democracy in Amharic 0300 GMT 25 Sep 90

[Text] The fascist government has continued detaining and torturing people alleged to be members of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party [EPRP]. The so-called Dergue militia deployed around Bati [about 30 miles east of Dese]—because it has had no food since February—has been forced to plunder the area to feed itself. Under these circumstances, it is terrorizing the people in the area and taking their money and food, alleging that they are EPRP supporters and informers.

In addition, on 30 August eight people were detained and are languishing at Bati alleged to be EPRP supporters. Another individual was also detained before the eight were taken in. Of another three people being hunted as EPRP members, two of them have joined the EPRP army.

Uganda

Bilateral Talks With Iran Begin in Kampala

AB2609095690 Dakar PANA in English 0826 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Text] Kampala, 26 Sept (UNA/PANA)—Bilateral talks between Iran and Uganda opened Tuesday in Kampala. Uganda's third deputy prime minister, Abubakar Mayanja, who opened the talks, said Uganda will submit four draft agreements to the 25-man Iranian delegation led by that country's minister of commerce, A.V. Vahaji.

The draft agreements will include trade, culture, education, economic and scientific cooperation besides the establishment of a permanent joint commission for cooperation. Mayanja noted that when the agreements are signed, Iran would be able to sell to Uganda construction equipment, railway wagons, aircraft spare parts, buses and trucks. It would buy from Uganda maize, beans, coffee and leather.

President Museveni Fetes Nigeria's Babangida

Leaders Comment at Banquet

AB2109134690 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Sep 90

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni and the visiting Nigerian head of state, General Ibrahim Babangida, have called for the intensification of international pressure through economic sanctions to wipe out apartheid in South Africa. The two presidents were speaking last night at Sheraton Hotel at a state banquet which President Museveni hosted in honor of President Babangida who began a three-day visit to Uganda yesterday at the invitation of President Museveni.

President Museveni said that the events in South Africa are a challenge to African leaders, adding that though there have been positive signs of a movement towards a negotiated settlement, elements bent on frustrating such efforts are quite entrenched in South Africa. He, therefore, called for intensification of sanctions by the international community and again warned that cosmetic changes can never make apartheid beautiful. Apartheid, he said, is heinous and must be wiped clean and that Uganda relies on Nigeria to spearhead this struggle.

President Museveni said that African interests constitute a province of supreme importance and, as such, Africans must concentrate their energies in finding solutions to problems that are essentially African, citing the plight of the oppressed people in South Africa as essentially an African problem. The president, therefore, cautioned that Africa's interests must not be polarized in extra-African considerations and relationships.

At this juncture, President Museveni paid glowing tribute to President Babangida and the Nigerian people for their relentless efforts to address the many problems facing Africa. He also commended Gen. Ibrahim Babangida for his efforts to promote intra-African cooperation especially in the framework of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS.

President Museveni told the Nigerian leader that his visit to Uganda has coincided with a turning point in the history of the country because it has taken place when, for the first time, Ugandans are experiencing a period of real peace and security. He said that Gen. Babangida's visit, which affords him to witness the happiness of Ugandans and their liberation from forces of tyranny and backwardness, will consolidate the mutual desires of the two countries.

In reply, President Babangida said that Africa must stand firm and work for the total eradication of apartheid. He added that under relentless pressure by the international community, the apartheid regime in South Africa has begun to acknowledge the futility of sustaining that evil system which denies the majority black citizens their dignity and human rights. He said Mr. Mandela's release has given Africa a resounding moral victory.

Gen. Babangida also called on all the people of Africa to demonstrate their capabilities in analyzing their situation and finding solutions that are both African and just. He, therefore, said that Africa was now looking forward to the resourcefulness and dynamism of President Museveni as OAU chairman to bring about greater understanding among the various warring factions in troubled parts of Africa.

President Babangida paid tribute to President Museveni and the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government for the efforts exerted to build Uganda and called on all Ugandans to join hands in supporting Mr. Museveni's national objectives of brotherhood, reconciliation, and unimpeded development.

He, therefore, expressed strong optimism that his visit to Uganda will further open up new avenues of the cooperation between Nigeria and Uganda, adding that Nigerians are gladdened by the emerging trend in the relations between the two countries.

On the international scene, Gen. Babangida said that Nigeria welcomes the growing understanding between the superpowers. [passage omitted]

Issue Communique on Liberia, Gulf

*EA2209211290 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 22 Sep 90*

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni and President Babangida of Nigeria have expressed concern at the socioeconomic situation in Africa which remains precarious despite the relentless efforts by African countries to reverse the trend.

In a joint communique issued in Entebbe before President Babangida left for home at the end of a three-day state visit to Uganda, the two presidents called upon developed countries to take heed to the demands of developing countries for the fundamental restructuring of the unequal international order. The two leaders reiterated their determination for the establishment of a strong economic system within the spirit of South-South and Nonaligned cooperation and according to the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos. They expressed commitment to the decision of the OAU to urgently conclude a treaty setting up an African economic community.

On the lack of adequate and appropriate technology, they resolved to commit their countries to the development of technology and appealed to industrialized countries to cooperate in the attainment of this objective.

On the Liberian crisis, the two heads of state noted with concern the suffering of the people as a result of the continuing civil war and strife in the country. They lamented the state of total anarchy prevailing in the country due to the total collapse of the state machinery in Liberia. They commended the initiative and the efforts of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] to restore peace and stability in Liberia and called on the warring factions in the country to cooperate with ECOWAS and observe a cease-fire. They further appealed to the international community to support ECOWAS efforts and contribute financially and materially to the ECOWAS fund.

The two presidents extensively reviewed the situation in South Africa. They congratulated Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] on their resounding victory and welcomed its accession to independence. They called upon the entire international community to continue to render all possible assistance and support to Namibia's demand for the Walvis Bay and the (Pilgrim) Islands still under the occupation of South Africa.

Regarding the situation in Angola, the two presidents commended the positive efforts of all the parties aimed

at ending bloodshed and establishing durable peace in the region so that their limited resources can be channeled into national reconstruction and development.

Presidents Babangida and Museveni welcomed the release from prison of Mr. Nelson Mandela and other national leaders. They noted some positive expression of intent by the de Klerk regime but expressed deep concern that the majority of political prisoners and detainees have not been freed and the pillars of apartheid remain intact. The two leaders, therefore, called on the international community to maintain and intensify pressure in all forms, including sanctions, against the Pretoria regime until apartheid is completely dismantled.

On the environment problem in Africa, the two leaders reaffirmed their determination to counteract all attempts to convert Africa into a dumping ground for toxic and chemical waste. Expressing concern about global environment degradation, they called upon the family of nations to seriously address themselves to this issue and urgently take corrective and preventive measures.

On the Gulf crisis, President Museveni and President Babangida appealed for a peaceful resolution on the crisis leading to resumption of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait.

On the situation in the Middle East, the two heads of state reaffirmed their support for the Palestinian people's struggle and called for the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations in which all concerned parties, including the PLO, would participate on equal basis. They saluted the people of Palestine in their heroic struggle for independence and against continued Israel aggression, occupation, and oppression.

Before President Babangida left for home, the two heads of state held private talks, signed their communique, and addressed a press conference at State House, Entebbe.

Three agreements were also signed at State House: on cultural and education cooperation, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and on trade between Uganda and Nigeria.

The communique says the two presidents resolved to strengthen and consolidate the traditional bonds of brotherhood, friendship, and cooperation between Uganda and Nigeria and emphasized the urgent need to implement fully the agreements signed.

President Museveni accepted an invitation to visit Nigeria at a date to be mutually agreed on.

President Babangida's delegation included the Nigerian minister of trade and tourism, Mr. Ukpah, and the minister of state for external affairs, Mr. Ibrahim. President Babangida was seen off at Entebbe International Airport by his host, President Museveni, the vice chairman of the NRM [National Resistance Movement], Haji Moses Kigongo, cabinet ministers, and diplomats accredited to Uganda.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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De Klerk Addresses Washington Press Club 25 Sep

*MB2509194090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1802 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Text] Washington Sept 25 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk began his speech to the Washington Press Club on Tuesday [25 Sep] saying that 20 years ago he would not have been introduced by a woman as the organisation had then discriminated on sexual grounds. A short, stunned silence followed before laughter and applause greeted his remark.

Mr. de Klerk said when he became the president of South Africa a year ago he said the government's goal was "a new South Africa. A totally changed South Africa and a South Africa free of domination and repression in any form".

"I do not claim I have succeeded. And all that remains to be done we will do. There is no turning back from that which we have done," he said. The president when he spoke at the Namibian independence celebrations last year said the government would allow peaceful demonstrations and that had been done, the Press Club was told.

The government decided to lift restrictions on the ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and other organisations and, since February 2, members of these organisations have been able to hold protests and were doing so, he said. "We released (ANC Deputy President) Mr. (Nelson) Mandela on February 11. Other political prisoners have subsequently been released and others are being released according to a schedule between us and the ANC."

"The United States still speaks of dismantling apartheid. Apartheid is really something of the past. Already 100 laws and statutes have been removed." The president said the government had committed itself to withdraw discriminatory laws before the end of this year's parliamentary session and this had been done.

"The Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and Land Act are all that remain of discriminatory legislation on the statute books." The Group Areas Act and the Land Act were set to be removed early in the new year when Parliament reconvenes.

"The Population Registration Act is part of the Constitution and will fall away when there is a new constitution," Mr. de Klerk said. "My government's commitment to remove the last pillars of apartheid is final and irreversible," he stressed.

The government's "open door policy" had led to discussion with political groups across the spectrum. He said the SA [South African] Government and the ANC had met in Cape Town between May 2 and 4 and reached agreement on procedures to eliminate obstacles to negotiations. This meeting was followed up in Pretoria where more progress was made.

"A salient feature of that (Pretoria) accord was the announcement by the ANC that it would suspend armed actions against the government.

"In the light of the agreement reached, the way was paved for talks on a new constitution." Exploratory talks in this regard were underway.

"The government and the ANC agreed the accord could be a milestone on the way to peace for all in our country." The agreement still had to be refined concerning guidelines for the release of prisoners and the return of exiles.

"We are adhering to time schedules and procedures agreed upon.

"Everything is on course and continuing notwithstanding the setbacks of the recent violence," which, he said, was still at an unacceptably high level.

Constitutional reform had to fundamentally address central, regional and local levels of government. Mr. de Klerk said there was an impression that the government and the ANC were the only two parties involved in negotiation process.

"The government holds the view that all parties with recognised support must take part in negotiations." Leaders with proven constituencies—"whether they be large or small"—would be eligible to attend constitutional negotiations.

The August 31 decision by the National Party to open its ranks to all South Africans further underlined the government's commitment to remove all racial discrimination. "We mean what we say when we say that all forms of discrimination must go."

The recent violence between black factions in South Africa had shown the country had come through terrible times. Mr. de Klerk said more than 700 people were killed in the latest outbreak of bloodshed and more than 40 policemen had died trying to end the killing.

There was little mention of the successes of the police in preventing murder, arson and unwanted killing. The majority of policemen were not white, he said, adding that attributing blame to the police for the violence or a failure to curb it was undeserved. Mr. de Klerk urged political parties and their leaders to ensure that their members on the ground moved towards a peaceful solution for South Africa.

"We can ensure that the foundation the new South Africa will be built on will be one of reconciliation and goodwill.

"In the final analysis it is the duty of all leaders to rid the minds of their followers to use spears and guns. This we cannot do," he said referring to the government. The president called on the international community to "adopt a more even-handed approach to South Africa".

"They all have a voice which must be listened to."

He said that ending the violence between the ANC and Inkatha was another matter of great concern at the moment.

"We have the government pressing for a meeting between Mr. Nelson Mandela and Dr. (Mangosothu) Buthelezi and it now seems a meeting will take place.

"The meeting is essential if we are to succeed in curbing the violence."

Mr. de Klerk said the additional security measures recently introduced would curb violence and stabilise the situation in the townships. "On a widespread basis we have support for the additional measures we have taken as there is a realisation that if the violence is not curbed there is a threat of anarchy which will destroy all the other basic values which makes life worthwhile."

Among other positive steps taken in this regard was the establishment of liaison forums between [South African] Police, Inkatha and ANC to work together to preclude further violence to "assure that through dialogue... Timous [as received] steps taken in the social field, we can also reduce violence and bring it to an end". These measures, he said, had already led to a reduction in the violence "but the level is still intolerably high".

This was not the time to conduct a debate on the cause of the violence and apportion the blame—but to end it. "All political leaders must put aside their political objectives and must not misuse this situation for their own political ends.

"Not only must the bloodshed cease but the war of words must cease."

Mr. de Klerk thanked the churches for "giving voice to end the violence". He pointed out that the "overwhelming majority" of South Africans were "bound by Christian principles".

"This conflict has to end. Secret agendas must be scrapped." He said he saw a South Africa free of mistrust, prejudice and discrimination. A South Africa "free from discrimination but also free from a struggle for domination".

Mr. de Klerk reiterated his wish for South Africa to take its "rightful place in the international community.

"We have an important contribution to make as one of the strongest powers in the southern hemisphere. As the only hope in the region of southern Africa.

"There is no turning back on the road to a new and just South Africa.

"The countries of Africa need to combine their resources on a regional basis and the South African economy, being 10 times the size of its 10 neighbours, has to cooperate."

He said the region was endowed by raw materials needed by the developed countries of the world. "We have no intention of dominating the economy" of the region, he stressed. He said there was in the region "suffering and poverty almost unknown to you in wealthy America".

"The international community cannot stand by and allow that to continue. South Africa with our economy is a springboard from which the actions (to rectify the situation) must be launched."

He added: "This is what I have set myself to achieve. This is what is bringing stars to the eyes of young South Africans.

"We want a multi-party democracy with regular elections with the right of all South Africans to participate in government—without exception." He said the freedom of the press and an independent judiciary was indispensable. "We want a just bill of rights in the best traditions of democracy and we are in the process of creating this new and just South Africa."

He thanked U.S. President George Bush and the American people for "publicly and privately" accepting the irreversibility of the government's reform moves. He said the American people did not realise how similar the histories of both nations were.

South Africa supported the U.S. against Iran [as received] in Kuwait. "We ask no reward but ask you to accept our sincerity of creating a new South Africa." He concluded by saying apartheid was "only continuing because of those with a vested interest in its survival".

Answers Questions After Speech

MB2509200090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1831 GMT 25 Sep 90

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Washington Sept 25 SAPA—South Africa would meet all the demands of the United States Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA) and sanctions would therefore fall away, President F.W. de Klerk told the National Press Club in Washington on Tuesday. After his Press Club luncheon address, on the last day of Mr. de Klerk's historic three-day visit to the U.S., he faced questions from reporters.

The first questioner wanted to know whether he had made any progress on the subject of sanctions during his discussions with President George Bush on Monday, and members of Congress on Tuesday morning. "I did not come with a shopping list," Mr. de Klerk said. "Sanctions were discussed only indirectly."

In taking the decision to embark on fundamental reform, his government had in any event intended to do all the CAAA demanded, he added. "We would do it automatically (meet the requirements of the act), and sanctions will fall away."

Mr. de Klerk said U.S. policy towards South Africa had been counter-productive because South Africans did not like to be prescribed to by other countries.

"Till recently the United States of America was one of the most unpopular countries with the people of South Africa because of its rigid pressures against us."

"Basically the pressures of the last five years have been counter-productive to what we want to do," Mr. de Klerk maintained.

Asked about the franchise envisaged in the new South African constitution, he said it was possible, and indeed probable, that the vote of equal value the government stood for would be brought out on a common voters roll. Mr. de Klerk was then asked whether he envisaged a black prime minister in South Africa in the future.

"I foresee a time that in many major positions there will be blacks, even a prime minister if we have him. We don't have a prime minister now."

"But I do not foresee a winner takes all situation where so much power is concentrated in the hands of one person."

"If he is black then blacks will be in a dominant position, and if white, the whites will be."

Mr. de Klerk said he would prefer not to have the concentration of power as existed in the hands of the British prime minister, the U.S. President, and also the current South African president.

Lebowa Minister Supports De Klerk U.S. Visit

MB2509152890 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 25 Sep 90

[Text] Nelson Ramodike, Chief Minister of Lebowa says negotiations on constitutional reforms in South Africa must now be followed by concrete actions. Reacting to President de Klerk's visit to the United States, Mr. Ramodike says that apartheid must be scrapped entirely.

Mr. Ramodike says he supports President de Klerk's statement to President Bush in Washington, that South Africa is on the road to democracy and justice for all. He said President de Klerk now has the opportunity to discuss constitutional changes in South Africa with other overseas leaders.

Finance Minister Views Economy, Black Education

MB2509183490 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 25 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The cost of dismantling apartheid in South Africa will have fundamental effects on the country's basic economic structures, with millions in the black community being brought into the white controlled economy. It's going to cost a lot of money to implement in the first place. Here in London Elizabeth Aheni asked South

Africa's finance minister, Barend du Plessis, if the country had the means to afford the reforms.

[Begin recording] [Du Plessis] Yes, we have the means to deal with the situation but, respectfully, it's not correct to say that the other people have not been sharing in the central treasury. They have been sharing in the central treasury. They were not left on their own. Even the four countries that took their political independence from South Africa—Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei—even they qualified over all these years for very, very substantial treasury transfers. So it is another way of incorporating the same body of people.

[Aheni] But basically you are in charge, you know, you have the money, you are in charge of the spending. How much influence do you have politically on what your cabinet colleagues spend? If the minister of education, for example, says: Look, we've got a really serious problem in black education—which you do have—are you able to adjust the spending as a result of political considerations?

[Du Plessis] For political considerations, we are able to adjust expenditure. I have a very special feeling for black education, because I had that portfolio for seven months. It's a short period of time, but being an ex-teacher myself, I thoroughly enjoyed it, and I have a really deep understanding and feeling for their specific problems.

We work on a very strict budget. We really do. This year, for instance, after having finalized the budget, we added another 150 million rands additionally to the black education budget. Then, subsequently, we added another almost 700 million rands to education, most of which will be going towards black education as well. Then, on top of that, we created an independent development trust, and we funded it with 2 billion rands, and black education will certainly share in that cake as well.

[Aheni] But certainly it looks increasingly, to people who are in the townships, in the shacks, as if, you know, in spite of all these impressive figures that you are mentioning, it must look to them as if you aren't doing anything. They can't see it.

[Du Plessis] Well, that is a problem, you know. How much can one do to really make people feel that something is really happening, if you have as rapid an urbanization process as we have? We certainly suffer the same kind of constraints as our fellow African countries do, and elsewhere in the world. We certainly have a shortage of means.

But there is another constraint, particularly if we talk about black education. That is, we can generate an awful lot of money, and we can even borrow more money, and if we can increase the rate of growth in our economy—which we hope to be doing very shortly when we normalize our international situation—then we can even borrow a lot of money, and we can take mortar and bricks and build schools. But, like any other developing

country, we have a constraint, a bottleneck, when it comes to the availability of qualified teachers.

[Aheni] And that, you think, will meet with the political aspirations of the majority of your countrymen by that kind of standard?

[Du Plessis] No, I can't say that. I can't say that, because how long is a piece of string? When can a person say that he has really had enough now? Even the richest person in the world is always wanting more. I think what we're aiming for is to be able, in the shortest possible period of time, to give the poorest people in South Africa access to potable water, reasonable shelter and, as important—maybe even in some respects more more important—access to quality education. That is so terribly important.

[Aheni] You know, Mr. Du Plessis, at the time when ex-President P. W. Botha left office, you were one of the candidates for the leadership of your party, and I think you ran President De Klerk to a close second. Now, looking back on it, would you have done it any different, the way he has done it, if you'd won?

[Du Plessis] No, I would have done exactly the same things, except that it would have been infinitely more difficult for me to achieve what he has achieved. [end recording]

Civic Associations Call For Curfew Discussions

Urge Cooperation

MB2409154890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1536 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 24 SAPA—The Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal (CAST) grouping has urged cooperation between local police in townships and residents, saying township police had also become victims of vigilante attacks and should be part of defence strategies.

Spokesmen for CAST were speaking at a news conference Monday [24 Sep] to discuss the effects of Operation Iron Fist's curfew which comes into effect this week.

CAST also called for the formation of defence units at their press conference on Monday.

The organisation said it fully endorsed ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela's reported statement calling for the formation of defence units.

The organisation said it has written a letter to the minister of law and order, Adriaan Vlok, demanding an urgent meeting to discuss the curfew, security force actions and violence.

The curfew is part of government's "Operation Iron First" introduced to deal with the violence in the townships which has reportedly claimed more than 800 lives in the past six weeks.

CAST said it was totally against the imposition of the curfew for the following reasons:

- It is planned to make it impossible for activists and "our people" in general to defend themselves.
- It facilitates attacks by vigilantes and hit-squads on people.
- It confirms "our assertion that the violence is an orchestrated attempt to destabilise legitimate political organisations and sabotage organisation on the ground".
- The curfew is a reversion to the "old draconian apartheid-type repression"; and
- It aims at instilling fear and panic in people.

CAST also urged local residents to cooperate with local police

"...These (local) police are impartial as opposed to police from outside the community and we will therefore encourage civic organisations to meet the local police force in each township to jointly strategise [as received] the defence of the community", said Mr. Sandy Lebisi, a spokesman.

Mr. Chris Dlamini, another CAST spokesman, said:

"Police living in the townships have also become victims of indiscriminate vigilante attacks, therefore they also identify with the community."

Believe People Will Defy Curfew

MB2509140490 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 25 Sep 90

[Text] Transvaal Civic Associations believe residents of Reef townships under curfew will not obey the law. Cass Coovadia, a spokesman for the Civic Associations of the Transvaal, says they haven't actually called on people to defy the curfew, but they believe people will do so anyway.

[Begin Coovadia recording] We believe that the perilous nature or the perilous consequences of the curfew would mean that our people would defy it anyway, because it militates against them defending themselves, it militates against them organizing themselves, and for those reasons we believe our people will defy the curfew. Because as far as we are concerned they have very little choice, but to do that. [end recording]

Groups Plan Township Meetings During Curfew

MB2509110390 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 25 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tim Cohen, Mike Robertson, Wilson Zwane, Theo Rawana, and Peter Delmar: "Calls To Defy Township Curfew"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress], COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union], and allied organisations yesterday called on township residents to ignore the seven-hour curfew which comes into effect in seven Reef townships tonight.

But police yesterday reaffirmed that the curfew would go ahead and that they would act firmly against offenders.

Also yesterday, the Greater Soweto Accord teetered on the brink of collapse minutes after being signed when the Soweto People's Delegation (SPD) objected to the imposition of the curfew.

SPD secretary Patrick Lephunya told a Press conference: "If the curfew is not lifted, not only is it going to be defied, but its continuation could jeopardise this entire accord."

Lephunya said the imposition of a curfew a day after the signing of the agreement was a unilateral decision and contradicted the spirit and letter of the accord.

Residents of Soweto, Diepmeadow, Dobsonville, Vosloorus, Kettlehong and Thokoza face a maximum R[rand]1,000 fine or six months jail if they defy the 9pm to 4am [1900 to 0200 GMT] curfew.

Residents in these townships will be confined to residential sites during the curfew.

A notice in Friday's [21 Sep] Government Gazette said the people who could furnish written proof from their employers that they needed to travel during the curfew would not be affected.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Brig. Leon Mellet said police would act firmly against any person or group that wilfully set out to break the curfew.

He stressed, however, that the aim of the curfew was to protect law-abiding citizens against violent gangs and not to harass ordinary people.

Police, he said, had been briefed "right down to the last bone" to apply the curfew with discretion.

The ANC said in a statement that it totally rejected the curfew, which it said would give the police licence to "hunt people as if they are game".

The curfew was not aimed at the perpetrators of violence but at communities which would have a decreased capacity to defend themselves from vigilantes.

"We would not be surprised if the result of these measures is the outbreak of large-scale vigilante attacks on communities that we experienced at the beginning of the violence in the Transvaal."

COSATU said in a statement it supported the calls to "defy the draconian curfew."

Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal secretary-general Sam Ntuli said his organisation would defy the curfew.

"We are planning meetings in some townships to take place during the hours of the curfew," Ntuli said.

National Taverners' Association official Ray Mollison said the curfew would cripple the taverners as their business was normally conducted in the evening.

The ANC-affiliated SA Youth Congress said in a statement it did not consider itself bound by the government's recently announced "Iron Fist" measures and the curfew in particular.

Tania Levy reports that National Association of Stokvels [Township fund-raising parties] president Andrew Lukhele said yesterday the billion-rand stokvel movement would be badly affected by the curfews.

Addressing a group of stockbrokers at the JSE [Johannesburg Stock Exchange], Lukhele said the association felt helpless to assist its members.

The curfew would cut short stokvel parties, which could go on for two days and which generated thousands in turnover for their hosts. There were about 10-million black people who exchanged about R[rand]7bn a year as stokvel members, he said.

Police Say Will Not Bother 'Law-Abiding' Citizens

Curfew for 'Radical Elements'

*MB2509124590 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Text] The police say they have no intention of bothering law-abiding citizens when enforcing the curfew that comes into effect this evening in Soweto, and at Thokoza, Vosloorus, Kettlehong, and Dobsonville.

In terms of the amendment to unrest regulations published in the Government Gazette last Friday [21 Sep], no person in these areas may be outside the boundaries of residential premises between 9 pm and 4 am [1900 and 0200 gmt].

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Brigadier Leon Mellet, said the police were concerned about the majority of law-abiding and innocent people whose lives were being disrupted byreckless, and radical elements. He said the police would act with great circumspection because they wanted to help law-abiding citizens.

Concerned Over Defiance Calls

*MB2509133490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1308 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 25 SAPA—The SA [South African] Police [SAP] on Tuesday [25 Sep] expressed concern that calls had been made for defiance of township curfew regulations which became effective at 9 PM Tuesday night. A statement from SAP Liaison chief Major General Herman Stadler called on the public to support the security forces.

"These non-aggressive measures are aimed at protecting defenceless, law-abiding residents and to ensure they sleep in peace."

The curfew becomes effective in four Reef townships on Tuesday night, as part of the "Iron Fist" operation announced by police and government to stop violence in

these areas. The Civic Associations of the [Southern] Transvaal (CAST) on Monday said it opposed the curfew.

CAST said the regulations were a reversion to "the old draconian apartheid-style repression", aimed at instilling fear and panic in people, and facilitated attacks by vigilantes and hit-squads. Gen. Stadler gave the assurance the intention was not to punish people or make life difficult for them.

He said the new measures would assist security forces in protecting citizens more effectively "as the movements of criminal elements and radical thugs will be checked". [no opening quotation marks as received]

Police were determined to see an end to the violence and urged residents to ignore people inciting them to defy the regulations, Gen. Stadler said. "The sooner the situation normalizes, the sooner these regulations may be lifted." He said the security forces would enforce the curfew strictly but judiciously.

ANC Economist Reviews Budget Limitations

MB2609115590 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 26 Sep 90 p 1

[Report by Greta Steyn: "ANC in Commitment to Budget Restraints"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] had noted the destabilising effect of excessive state spending in redistributing wealth in other countries and would realise the limitations of the Budget, economist Fuad Cassim said yesterday.

Cassim, who delivered a speech on ANC economic policy without mentioning the word "nationalisation", told an Institute of Directors' conference in Johannesburg yesterday the ANC wanted to avoid large Budget deficits.

An ANC government would break from the present practice of using loans to finance current spending and would strive for redistribution without inflation.

The state Budget was, however, a major instrument for redistribution and savings from eliminating racially discriminatory structures would be used to this end.

An ANC government would consult the private sector first before dismantling major conglomerates, he said.

But it would not "shirk its responsibility" to reduce "the extreme centralisation" of economic power in SA. If no co-operation on the issue was forthcoming from business, the ANC would go ahead with dismantling major conglomerates.

"The conglomerate structure is detrimental to the achievement of balanced economic growth. A democratic government would be obliged to address the issue of extreme centralisation of economic power."

ANC Group Visits Johannesburg Stock Exchange

MB2509112590 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 25 Sep 90 p 3

[Article by Charlotte Mathews and Zilla Efrat: "JSE 'Paper Chase' Fails To Impress Politicos"]

[Text] An ANC [African National Congress] delegation ventured into the heart of SA [South African] capitalism yesterday but was not taken with "the paper chase" on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange [JSE].

ANC international affairs director Thabo Mbeki, his deputy Stanley Mabizela, deputy economics head Tito Mboweni and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] assistant general secretary Sydney Mafumadi visited the JSE at the invitation of stockbrokers Frankel Kruger Vinderine (FKV).

FKV MD [Managing Director] Sidney Frankel said there had been a strong and sometimes heated exchange of views. After lunch with representatives of institutions and FKV clients, the delegation wandered down to the trading floor.

A whirl in the gold price came at an opportune moment boosting share prices and providing some action which had been a deadly dull floor.

Mboweni said the ANC saw the JSE as a place where paper money chased paper money instead of being used for productive activity such as manufacturing.

"The JSE plays a useful role in showing the level of productivity of the large corporations. But the final emphasis must be on putting money into actual production," Mboweni said.

Frankel said the invitation was aimed at a cross-pollination of thoughts. FKV would invite anyone who would play an important role in the new SA to meet its clients. In June FKV invited National Union of Mineworkers general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa.

While Ramaphosa found the JSE visit "mind-boggling", it did not convert him to capitalism.

Paper Examines 'Deep Problems' Within ANC

MB2109124390 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 21-27 Sep 90 p 7

[Article by Anton Harber: "The ANC Begins To Wobble as it Nears the Home Straight"]

[Text] It has, in the last few weeks, become a familiar refrain among activists at the front line of township violence: "I am ANC [African National Congress]. But where is the ANC?" Repeatedly, residents express long-standing support for the African National Congress but dismay at the lack of leadership in the current crisis.

On the surface, this confusion reflects the fact that the large and amorphous body that is the ANC has been struggling to respond to the current crisis.

More deeply, however, it is one of the many signs emerging to indicate that the ANC is a deeply troubled organization still battling to deal with the difficult logistics of its re-emergence as a legal political party.

For the seven months since its unbanning, the media have treated the ANC gently in the understanding that it was going through a stage of unavoidable disorder. The administrative and organizational chaos, apparent to anyone who tries to visit or even phone the Sauer Street head office, has been explained away as the inevitable result of a rushed and ill-prepared relocation from Lusaka to Johannesburg.

The events of the past few weeks, however, have exhausted such excuses; the problem has become much more serious than the difficulties of getting through on the telephone to the ANC office or understanding the workings of its arcane hierarchy. Within the ANC there is now a high level of discontent over administrative chaos and uncertainty about how decisions are made and who has the power to wield, grant and withhold authority.

There are a number of signs of the organization's distress:

- Branches have been slow in forming and even slower in responding to recent violence. There has been a notable lack of intervention at the local level by ANC branches.
- The ANC is not giving out official figures for members signed up since February, but there is little doubt that they are disappointed by the numbers. One joke doing the rounds of the recruiters is that it was probably easier to join the ANC when it was illegal than it is now.
- There are reports of dissatisfaction in ANC circles in London, Lusaka and in the Umkhonto weSizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] military camps in Tanzania as well as its internal underground. The ANC's most loyal members complain that they are left in the dark about negotiations and presented with major decisions—such as the suspension of the armed struggle—as a fait accompli. There are bitter complaints that the national executive committee (NEC), enjoying the privilege of temporary immunity, has relocated to Johannesburg and abandoned the exile community to follow events in the press.
- NEC member Pallo Jordan had to rush to Robben Island last week to brief imprisoned ANC members and quell disquiet about the cease fire. He was sent, it was reported, to defuse mounting anger and the threat of a hunger strike because of the lack of information about the prisoners' situation.
- The "Winnie factor": despite outcry within the ANC over the appointment of Winnie Mandela as head of the Department of Welfare, little has been done to stem what threatens to be a major, long-term source of conflict and controversy.

—The ANC has repeatedly allowed deputy president Nelson Mandela to be put into a corner over his public pronouncements. The first instance was over his relationship with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the latest was his call for a security force show of strength to deal with the violence—followed a few days later by condemnation of their show of strength. Twice now Mandela has had to retract things he said about President F.W. de Klerk, claiming there had been a misunderstanding.

Since February the ANC, an organization geared to opposition, has had to start grappling with the reality of power or potential power. The discourse of resistance has had to be replaced by the discourse of power, and that is not an easy transition.

It means that the wide range of individuals who fall under the ANC's broad front—ranging from liberal capitalists to hardline communists—have to start facing up to the differences between themselves.

The glue that held this mixture together was the common enemy of apartheid and the skillful and universally respected leadership of Oliver Tambo. Both of these have now been removed, and replaced by Mandela's very firm leadership.

The ANC hierarchy is still geared to an underground, conspiratorial organization: orders come from above and there is a limit on open debate and discussion on strategy and tactics.

The NEC wields extraordinary power: it is able to take major decisions without reference to any other ANC organ. This has the advantage of allowing the ANC to move quickly when it needs to—such as with the suspension of armed struggle. However, many ANC internal leaders are now people who grew up in a trade union and United Democratic Front (UDF) tradition and are dismayed by the lack of open discussion and debate.

Mandela's right-hand and left-hand men in the ANC hierarchy are secretary general Alfred Nzo and treasurer general Thomas Nkobi, both of whom are distinctly "old guard", representing a style of leadership and administration which many of the "young lions" find inappropriate to the ANC in the 1990s.

Before head office left Lusaka, there were already rumblings of discontent about the efficiency of the organization's administration, and Nzo and Nkobi were the targets of this criticism.

Since the return, this has gone further, particularly since the logistics of running a resistance organization in Lusaka do not compare to those needed to run a major power-broker in downtown Johannesburg.

However, there is also the complication of multiple levels of leadership: the returning ANC hierarchy, the internal ANC leadership, the UDF executive, those who were thrown up in the Mass Democratic Movement

[MDM] during the Emergency, the trade union leadership, the Communist Party leadership, the military commanders, the former Robben Islanders. Few of these are democratically elected; all have some claim to positions and authority. There is no clarity on who wields what power and how all these people fit together.

Ask a UDF leader what role they are playing in decision-making and you will get only a dismayed shrug of the shoulders and a confused explanation of how all these strands are somehow hanging together. Few of them have access to Mandela, many of them doubt the value of the information and advice being given to him and most of them are caught off guard when they read of ANC policy in the press.

They—and many middle-level ANC leaders—repeatedly find themselves having to defend policy decisions they know little about.

Each of these leadership elements has its own priorities and style. The returning exiles, a close-knit community, have given many years of their lives to an organization that kept them, fed them and employed them. They expect to be looked after in the same way when they come home.

Quite naturally, everyone who has a job is holding on to it, and this tends to favor returnees and block out the internal activists. This has the effect of preventing the ANC from drawing as fully as it might on the skills and experience of the UDF and MDM leaders.

These internal leaders are themselves hobbled by the fact that their structures and affiliate organizations have never fully recovered from the long national State of Emergency. But the tensions between returnee and internal activists means that even these few resources are often not being used. And the complex debate about whether the UDF should close up shop as a separate organization is complicated by the belief among many UDF leaders that exiles are likely to get preference.

The former Robben Islanders are also close-knit bunch who developed a style of discussion and debate during their years of isolation from the outside world. They have their own rigid hierarchy, described by one activist as something like a system of chieftainship.

Apart from the difficulties of transformation and relocation, the ANC has to take all of these strands and weld them into a coherent leadership structure: balancing the welfare of their exile members with the demands of former prisoners and the input of local activists. At the moment, all that is really happening is the different groupings are protecting their turfs.

All of this points to an organization with deep problems—and these are beginning to show in its strategy and tactics. The overall effect of this chaos is to allow the government to take the lead and set the political agenda, while the ANC battles to do no more than respond.

The key question is whether ANC leaders will be able to sort out these issues before its all-important December 16 national conference. Observers are watching a few key pointers which will indicate the direction the organization is likely to take:

- The treatment of Winnie Mandela: whether the organization is able to deal with the internal disquiet over her appointment.
- The integration of the multiple levels of leadership, particularly to see if internal activists are absorbed into all levels of the organization.
- The future of the “old guard” leadership; will they hang on to their positions, or will the way be opened for a younger generation of administrators?

The early indications are poor: nobody seems to know how the December conference is to be organized. One example of the difficult issues to be sorted out is the question of the status of exiles at the conference: how will they participate; will they be back in time?

If there is cause for optimism in the ANC, however, it is that there is an extremely high level of internal debate and self-criticism over these issues.

Inkatha Youth Brigade Criticizes Winnie Remarks

MB2609053790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2119 GMT 25 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 25 SAPA—Inkatha's West Rand Youth Brigade on Tuesday [25 September] evening criticised Mrs Winnie Mandela for allegedly promoting the armed struggle while her husband, deputy ANC [African National Congress] president, Nelson Mandela, was reviewing decisions such as the one not to meet Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The youth brigade was reacting in a statement to a speech Mrs Mandela gave at the launch of an ANC branch in Welkom at the weekend during which, according to Inkatha, she promoted the armed struggle. She had reportedly advocated the formation of “defence units” to protect people from “marauding Zulu impis” [regiments]. “It seems as if she has forgotten there are Zulus in the ANC.”

Inkatha found her remarks “almost amazing” and said they came as Mr Mandela was reviewing ANC decisions taken many years ago—such as not meeting Inkatha head Mr Buthelezi and isolating the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Middle East Crisis May Force Gas Price Rise

MB2509143690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1422 GMT 25 Sep 90

[Text] Pretoria Sept 25 SAPA—The National Energy Council was officially non-committal on Tuesday [25 Sep] about suggestions that motorists might be looking down the barrel at a 20c/l [cents a liter] petrol price hike soon. The Middle East crisis and the spiralling price of crude oil have sparked fears that another petrol price increase in South Africa is imminent.

Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Dr. Dawie de Villiers is scheduled to address the media about "voluntary fuel saving measures" on Thursday. A National Energy Council (NEC) spokesman said on Tuesday the council was monitoring petrol prices on a daily basis, but would only assess the monthly average price—and the need for a price hike at the petrol pumps—by the end of this month.

Any NEC suggestions about a price adaptation would have to be submitted to the Cabinet for approval. He said current developments indicated that such a submission would be advisable soon.

A government source said the government might try to contain any increase to below 20c for psychological reasons, but added that the government might consider the public so "shell-shocked and hardened" that any market-related adaptation might be introduced.

Navy Statement Recounts Operation in Zaire

*MB2509175290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1733 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 25 SAPA—A South African Navy task group, tasked with rendering technical assistance to Zaire's Navy, has returned to SA [South Africa] after completing the most comprehensive support operation in that country, the Navy said on Tuesday. The SA Navy, in a statement, said it had received an official welcome in Zaire and the visit was generally viewed as an important breakthrough in relations between itself and its counterpart.

The operation was also described as the beginning of cooperation between the two navies. Dubbed Operation Pullen, the task group was under the command of Captain Errol Massey-Hicks. He had received an invitation from Zaire's minister of defence, Admiral Mavua Mudima, to attend the passing-out parade of a Zairean Defence Staff course in Kinshasa.

It was the first time the SA Navy had received an invitation to attend a ceremony of this kind. During Operation Pullen, Admiral Mavua was hosted on board the Drakensberg in the harbour of the Banana, where the major portion of the operation was carried out, the SA Navy said. During the course of the work, contact was maintained with the chief of the Zairean Navy, Rear Admiral Liwanga Mata-Nyamungobo, and the deputy chief of the Navy, Capt Uzele Torachi.

Other Zairean senior officials also had courtesy contact with the task group. Also in Banana, the special logistics team of the task group repaired a water supply installation and established a reliable power supply which included the replacement of cables and erection of street and safety lights. Communications equipment was also repaired.

The task group also removed ship wrecks hampering access to quays with the aid of divers and heavy pump equipment. A harbour patrol boat of the SA Navy was recommissioned and divers constructed a "slipway" for the launching of light

boats. Various buildings, the SA Navy said, were repaired. A water tanker, various personnel carriers and radio equipment no longer used by the SA Defence Force were presented to the Zairean Navy.

Pupils of schools in the regions visited were given the opportunity to go on board the Drakensberg as well as two mine counter-measure vessels, and video footage on SA was shown. Various joint sports meetings took place, with one of the highlights being a soccer match between teams from the two navies.

Press Review on Current Issues, Events 26 Sep

MB2609093190

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Government Must Act 'Swiftly' Against Violence—The government has to "act swiftly and ruthlessly to snuff out violence," asserts the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 25 September. "Certainly it does not need the death toll to rise to 750 before it acts." Probably the government did not wish to do anything that might "result in the ANC [African National Congress] suspending the peace talks." Whatever the reasons for delaying implementing the "Iron Fist" security measures, THE CITIZEN feels the government "should have clamped down earlier."

THE STAR

ANC Sanctions Ace 'Trumped'—By acknowledging the process of reform in South Africa was "irreversible" United States President Bush "pushed a political button that will have important consequences," observes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 26 September in a page 16 editorial. "'Irreversible' is a code-word which could begin to dismantle the machinery of sanctions in America and Europe. It is clear that President Bush chose it advisedly." Now the ANC faces a "tactical dilemma" since "one of its few aces was its apparent ability to sway international decisions. It seems about to have that ace trumped. Either the ANC calls now for sanctions to be lifted, trusting that its call will sound decisive; or it sticks to its present stance—and risks having sanctions lifted anyway."

Curfews 'Highly Regrettable'—A second editorial on the same page states the curfew regulations in black townships are a "highly regrettable aspect" of "Operation Iron Fist." Confining residents to their homes with exemption only through producing a suitable piece of paper, is "reminiscent of the old pass laws at their worst." "There certainly was a need for strong measures, but they should have been imposed only after community consultation. This applies especially to so controversial a step as the curfew."

BUSINESS DAY

Call for All Parties To Join Negotiations—Mike Robertson writes on page 8 of Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 September that the political process in South Africa has to be "broadened and broadened quickly," and "if that means compromising on issues such as a constituent assembly it must be done." A "sensible" compromise being put forward by some in government "entails the basic principles of a new constitution being worked out in negotiations in which all parties with a proven constituency participate. Then only are elections held with those elected empowered to fill in the details." Robertson points out that "throughout the violence, the government/ANC political offences and 'armed action' working groups have continued not only to meet, but to agree on recommendations to be made to their principals. This is a sign that while negotiations have suffered a setback, they are far from dead. The challenge now is to achieve the same results with all parties and not just the so-called main players."

SOWETAN

'Inconsistent' Police Behavior—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 26 September in its page 6 editorial is "not jumping for joy" now that the police have said the suspect they held in connection with the 13 September train massacre in Benrose, Johannesburg, was released after 48 hours because there was insufficient evidence against him. "Why was this suspect treated differently from other people who are held under Section 29? If the police are abandoning the use of Section 29, why are they still holding many people under it?" "Unless there are satisfactory explanations from the police, suspicions will grow. Again, it is not because the black community supports the use of Section 29—but simply because of the inconsistent behaviour of the police."

CAPE TIMES

'Positive' Trend Concerning Negotiations—While South Africans have been "understandably despondent recently" the general trend since 2 February "remains positive," notes Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 24 September in a page 6 editorial. "Realism suggests that the negotiation process will be long and tortuous, with regular setbacks as the parties accuse each other of hidden agendas and clandestine harassment. Yet the negotiations are still on track, the township mayhem is

coming under control and the spectre of a chain-reaction of violence sweeping the country is receding."

TRANSVALER

Reconsider Curfew Measures—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 24 September in a page 8 editorial says the special curfew measures will "succeed with difficulty in practice." "This action will expose many people to problems not of their own doing. There is the issue of a transportation shortage that can result in workers not getting home on time." "This one measure can cause the whole intention of Operation Iron Fist to run awry, and then it would not be worth it. Perhaps this should be reconsidered."

DIE BURGER

SACP 'About-Face'—South African Communist Party leader Joe Slovo's acknowledgement that the "closure of the Mercedes-Benz plant will have disastrous results for the country," can "only be viewed as a staggering about-face," says a page 8 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in Afrikaans on 24 September. "Does this mean that Mr. Slovo and his Communist cohorts have suddenly seen the light?"

BEELD

Criticism of Mandela 'Cynicism'—Nelson Mandela's remarks that the "apparent peace" in black townships is "actually a manipulation for the sake of President F.W. de Klerk's visit to the United States, indicates serious cynicism," notes Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 25 September in a page 12 editorial. Would Mr. Mandela prefer "continued bloodshed?" "Did he not hear how a cry went up in South Africa for an end to the senseless violence? Not for the sake of anyone abroad, nor for visits overseas, but to protect order and human values." Mandela is "strengthening the impression of cynicism with his remarks that it is now the 'calm before the storm'. He claims that after President De Klerk's return the slaughtering will resume." "If the ANC wants to add Operation Storm to Operation Vula, it is going to get into trouble. First it tried to break Inkatha and when it backfired it agreed to talks with Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi." Now it appears the ANC wants to "pressure the government," and if that is its "idea of trust, the negotiations will simply have to be delayed until peace is restored. There should be no uncertainty about that."

Angola

UNITA Says Menongue Resisting FAPLA Draft

MB2509192590 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1916 GMT 25 Sep 90

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday, September 25.....[dateline as received]—Parents in the southeastern Angolan town of Menongue are strongly resisting the forced drafting of their children into the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] army, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola].

Reports say that the parents are angered by the new attempt by the Luanda regime to launch a new recruitment campaign in the town for use in a possible future military offensive against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. They say that they already lost so many their children during the last unsuccessful MPLA military offensive aimed at capturing the strategic southeastern UNITA stronghold town of Mavinga earlier this year and are, therefore not ready to sacrifice more of their children for a hopeless cause.

Meanwhile, members of the MPLA secret police, MINSE [Ministry of State Security], have stepped up atrocities against the civilian population in Menongue over the past few weeks, according to sources.

A number of bodies, who had earlier on been abducted and tortured to death by MINSE police have been discovered.

Mauritius

* Diverse Impact of Iraq Embargo Discussed

* Overview of Situation

90AF0659A Port Louis WEEK-END in French 26 Aug 90 p 14

[Article: "Consequences of Crisis in Gulf: 'Don't Panic, Think!' Production Sectors Recommend"]

[Text] The oil crisis, recession, inflation: These are terms that are often repeated nowadays at the different levels of the world economy. The situation in the Persian Gulf since the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq retains the attention of the international community. In Mauritius in the different economic sectors, people are refusing to let themselves be alarmed, but they do not deny that the future looks dim in the wake of the rise in the price of oil. The escalation of the situation in the Gulf region is only too real and Mauritius is going to feel the consequences of it, just as will any other Third World country that is enormously dependent on oil imports to meet its needs in the different production sectors.

This week WEEK-END met with the spokesmen for these sectors. This week Minister of Trade and Navigation Dwarkanath Gungah announced the government's

decision to acquire a *strategic reserve* of oil to protect us against any interruption of our supply.

As for Shell, Mr. Francis Piat is of the opinion that the situation is troublesome, but not alarming. In the energy sector they are insisting on the need for seeing to it that our supply is to a certain extent stabilized and that other sources of energy production are exploited. Concern dominates the industrial sector, in which the president of MEPZA [Mauritius Export Processing Zone Association], Mr. Marday Venkatasamy, alluded to the effect a possible economic recession would have on a free zone that is already in a crisis.

In the aviation sector IATA [International Air Transport Association] has summoned commercial airline companies to a special international conference next Tuesday. The chief item on the agenda: the hike in airline fares. At the Ministry of Tourism Mr. Michael Glover considered the "inevitable" consequences such a decision would have primarily on the small businesses in our hotel sector and spoke of "taking another look at certain statements" made with regard to the tourist policy.

So, this is certainly not the time for panic, but for thinking things out. What we have to do is to look for the means for adjusting to a crisis situation, diversifying our sources of oil product supply and, as Mr. Kee Cheong Li Kwong Wing recommends, working to strengthen our economic structures: diversification of our sources of energy and adjustment to our new phase of industrial development.

* Oil Reserve Facility

90AF0659B Port Louis WEEK-END in French 26 Aug 90 p 14

[Article: "Minister of Trade and Navigation Dwarkanath Gungah: 'Oil Product Reserves Until 12 October'; Acquisition of Strategic Reserve: Between 25,000 and 30,000 Tons"]

[Text] The invasion of Kuwait by Iraq and the oil crisis that is looming on the horizon call for careful consideration. On the international scene specialists in economic and diplomatic affairs in no way underestimate the world oil crisis we are facing. This escalation of the situation in the Persian Gulf region since Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait is the direct consequence of the present nervous attitude in the oil markets. According to a French Press Agency (AFP) dispatch dated last Thursday, the oil market was waiting for a possible limited OPEC advisory meeting to be called and for new developments in the Gulf.

Also according to the AFP, the price of North Sea crude oil has opened with a rise of \$0.25, bringing it to \$27.70 a barrel. According to the experts, the crisis will get worse. Can we speak of a dramatic situation? What are the possible alternatives to reduce the effect of this potential crisis? Does the government have a specific plan as concerns our supply? Minister of Trade and Navigation Dwarkanath Gungah answered WEEK-END's questions about

this new development on the international scene and the steps taken by the government in connection with it.

The government has taken all the steps necessary in the face of the force majeure situation that prevails in the Gulf region. In fact, to replace deliveries by the Kuwait Petroleum Company, which used to supply us with oil products, bidding has been opened since Monday, Mr. Gungah stated, for the purchase elsewhere of some of the oil products we consume. The minister of trade stressed the fact that the government is merely filling the gap left by the Kuwait Petroleum Company, which used to supply us with oil products.

But are there other steps that have been taken to protect us against this potential oil crisis? "Yes," Mr. Gungah revealed. The government has acquired a "floating storage" (tanker), which is currently riding at anchor in the harbor. According to the minister, this tanker can accommodate between 25,000 and 30,000 tons of oil products. The minister of trade and navigation thought that this would be a temporary solution while waiting for a solution to be reached in the Gulf region. In the same breath, Mr. Gungah insisted that there is no cause for alarm concerning our oil product reserves. According to him, the country can hold out until 12 October. But our WEEK-END informant hastened to add that the government is expecting another ship to arrive in mid-September carrying several tons of oil products.

The minister of trade rejected the idea of creating a Select Committee with members from both sides of the Chamber of Deputies and individuals concerned over the whole issue. "It isn't necessary," insisted the minister, who added that the government is at any rate favorably accepting any suggestion that is valid and appropriate in this context. He felt that a Select Committee would serve no purpose, even if the crisis were to worsen at the international level. Asked about possible repercussions against the background of the oil crisis, Minister Gungah replied that he could not anticipate any, but that he hoped that a peaceful solution to this conflict would be reached since, if not, he added, prices would inevitably zoom, especially as concerns insurance and freight rates.

* Recession on Horizon

90AF0659C Port Louis WEEK-END in French
26 Aug 90 p 14

[Statement by MEPZA president Marday Venkatasamy; date and place not given]

[Text] The president of the Mauritius Export Processing Zone Association (MEPZA), Mr. Marday Venkatasamy, predicts a difficult situation for free-zone companies, which are already caught up in a crisis. MEPZA's number-one man felt that an economic recession is looming on the horizon in this sector. According to him, this economic recession will come at a bad time for Mauritius. Mr. Venkatasamy nevertheless said that he noted a positive side to the wake of a possible economic recession: Companies will have to be more aggressive to survive....

Mr. Marday Venkatasamy's statement follows:

"As concerns the free zone, there are two aspects of the oil crisis that are without a doubt going to favor a worldwide economic crisis. This problem of a recession comes at a bad time for Mauritius inasmuch as our industrial companies are right in the middle of a process of modernization of their plant—which means an increase in the cost of production. Many plants have just increased their production capacity.

"Therefore, we'll be in a situation in which we've laid out additional costs while our sales will not be increasing. We'll be unable to profit from new investments. Domestically, we're affected in two areas: diesel oil supply and in the area of the increase in production cost. A shortage of diesel oil is going to affect the industries that are on the rise, particularly spinning and dyeing—which will produce the effect of forcing the processing industries into a slump, just as any problem in supplying power plants with diesel oil may involve programs of cutbacks in electricity that will have the same effect on our industries.

"Two domestic factors are going to affect the free zone: These are an increase in future costs and in the cost of production. We must realize that the cost of energy in the weaving and dyeing industries may represent as much as 12 percent of the cost of production. We can see the effect any increase in the cost of diesel oil and electricity will have. The cost of production is also going to be affected by an increase in public transport as well as in air freight costs. The latter represents a real loss for those firms that operate on a C.I.F. [cost, insurance, and freight] basis. All this while the sale price will be doomed to remaining stable, or even dropping during a period of economic recession.

"Furthermore, any cutback in electric power will result in a delivery delay problem. The damage must be minimized. The government must ensure our oil product supply and guarantee delivery of goods. I have no doubt that prices are going to rise and I foresee a difficult situation for those firms already caught in the crisis. At any rate, there is a positive element: Companies will have to be more aggressive to survive in order to have greater productivity and to manage the utilization of raw materials more efficiently."

* Increased Air Fares

90AF0659D Port Louis WEEK-END in French
26 Aug 90 p 15

[Article: "Air Fares: Sir Harry Tirvengadum: 'An Increase Is To Be Anticipated'"]

[Text] The increase in the price of oil will definitely have an effect on the price of an airplane ticket. This is what the president and general manager of Air Mauritius, Sir Harry Tirvengadum, declared to WEEK-END. He did not, however, express an opinion on the percentage of

this increase pending a consensus on the matter that might be arrived at next week by the rest of the world's airline companies.

"Today, the price of oil went over the \$30 mark. Now, the cost of fuel is a major factor in our operating costs," Sir Harry Tirvengadum declared. "We mustn't be surprised if we see an increase in the industrial, trade, etc. sectors. The airline companies will also have to consider the matter."

The president and general manager of the national company said that he was waiting for the results of the deliberations of the special conference on international air traffic organized by IATA [International Air Transport Association] for next Monday and Tuesday. "We cannot make any decision on the percentage of increase at the present time. It is a consensus of the world's airlines, members of IATA, that will end up determining a new policy as concerns this matter. So, we're waiting for the decisions that will be reached after these two days of conference before examining and approving the fares that have received the prior backing of the government," Sir Harry Tirvengadum added.

* Impact on Industrial Sector

90AF0659E Port Louis WEEK-END in French
26 Aug 90 p 15

[Article: "Diversifying Our Sources of Supply More"; first paragraph is WEEK-END introduction]

[Text] Since Mauritius depends more and more on oil for its energy needs, any deterioration of the situation in the Gulf could deliver a serious blow to our economic development. This is all the more so true since, for the first time, in 1989, the industrial sector took its place as the biggest consumer of electricity ahead of the mass of household users. A trend, moreover, that can only grow: hence the need for seeing to it that our supply is to a certain extent stabilized so that we do not completely lose control of the situation.

At any rate, the figures speak for themselves. In 1989 the consumption of CEB [Central Electricity Board] fuel oils amounted to 70 million liters of heavy oil and 2.5 million liters of light oil. That represents billings of 215 million and 10.8 million rupees, respectively. Must we again point out that 1989 was a rainy year and therefore favorable in terms of rainfall? With a production volume of some 147 million units out of a total of 570.3 million units, steam generating power plants are currently supplying nearly 25 percent of our electricity needs.

Alongside steam-generated and hydroelectric power, the gas turbine at Nicolay supplies only 7 million units, equivalent to a little less than 1 percent of our energy needs. This plant, which went into operation in November 1988, employs kerosene, a "noble" fuel in comparison with fuel oil. With a higher production cost and considering its relatively modest contribution, it is above all important as an "insurance policy," used

especially during peak consumption hours in order to make up for any shortage of production.

Because our supply of oil products is subject to foreign market fluctuations, all we can do is to manage our electric power production as efficiently as possible. To do this, we must explore any methods that make use of the least costly "sources of production": hydroelectric power, bagasse, and coal in particular. Sugar mills, which employ the latter two raw materials, have already sold the CEB about 124 million units (1989 figures). The FUEL [expansion unknown] alone has sold 94 million units, representing 16 percent of the country's steam-generated power production. This explains why a 25-percent rise has been recorded for the consumption of diesel oil since November, that is, at the end of the sugar harvest.

Even though the CEB is supplied through the State Trading Corporation (STC), it is aware of the problem. At the corporation they answered our questions without beating about the bush: Without steam-generated power, the country may be to a certain extent "paralyzed." As we pointed out above, in 1989 the industrial sector "for the first time" became the country's biggest consumer of energy: 38 percent, or 1 percent more than the household sector. And this trend, we were told, is likely to become more pronounced. Although they do not want to create a panic, CEB officials do not want to underestimate the consequences for the industrial sector, or even for the whole country in general, of a more or less major oil crisis. Hence the need for being alert to the threat of open warfare hanging over all the Gulf countries at this time.

As we know, the Kuwait Petroleum Company, which used to provide us with half of our oil supply (through the STC), declared a case of "force majeure" to be in effect following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. In the ensuing chaos, the Shell Company agreed to increase oil imports. Since about 3,000 tons (representing about 10 days supply) can be stored in Fort Victoria and St. Louis, the government's decision to set up "floating storage" is quite rightly considered to be of some importance. Nevertheless, if the crisis worsens, we might easily find ourselves without any reserves. But, as a CEB spokesman pointed out: What else can we do but wait and see what happens?

We were told that hydroelectric sources are the quickest way to produce power, ideal for instantaneously meeting the demand during peak consumption hours. In comparison with it, steam-generated power takes longer to get started. The system is therefore more complex than statistics lead us to believe, hence the need for real production programs. Such programs would be upset by interruptions in the supply. Small countries without raw materials and with clearly more fragile economies are the first to be penalized by oil crises.

The use of coal as a source of production energy continues to be one of the possible options. The Fort George plant has a potential of 24 megawatts and a development

program would enable it to attain a production volume of 150 megawatts by the year 2000. But any increase in our total production volume can only increase our dependence on diesel oil. It is therefore interesting to note that any plan for expanding our storage capacity will depend on a total volume of 2,000 tons, which could be stored at Fort George.

The "putting out of action" of the Kuwait source underscores the risk involved in sole sources of supply. This is why awarding the contract to Kuwait Petroleum to the detriment of the "consortium" of the time—a decision that was probably advantageous in terms of prices—provided nothing but advantages. Since the Gulf conflict should serve as an "eye-opener," would it not be in Mauritius' interest to further diversify its sources of supply, or even not "dampen the enthusiasm" of certain less vulnerable sources?

* Shell Director Comments

90AF0659F Port Louis WEEK-END in French
26 Aug 90 p 15

[Article: "Mr. Francis Piat, Director of Shell Company: 'The Situation Is Delicate, But Not Dramatic'; 'Strategic Reserve': 'A Good Decision'"]

[Text] "The situation is extremely delicate, but not dramatic. Everything is going to depend on developments in the Gulf region." It was with these words that the director of the Shell Company of the Islands (PLC), Mr. Francis Piat, commented for WEEK-END on the oil crisis in this part of the world following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Let us underline the fact that Shell imports 50 percent of our oil product needs.

As concerns the situation in Mauritius in terms of oil product supply, Mr. Piat noted that our country is located east of the Suez Canal, which is the region most affected by the shipment of oil products. Mr. Piat explained that, since the Gulf empties into the Indian Ocean, it is obvious that the countries situated along it are going to suffer most from this military escalation. According to the Shell director, the situation is extremely delicate and will continue to be so over the weeks to come. However, our informant was happy with the government's decision to establish a "strategic reserve" to protect us against any eventuality with regard to day-to-day developments in the Gulf. Mr. Piat feels that the government has taken a sensible step and thinks that the government's decision to open itself to bids in order to replace deliveries by the Kuwait Petroleum Company (KPC), which has declared force majeure to be in effect.

Is the present situation dramatic or could that be a possibility? "The situation is serious, but not dramatic. The government," he said, "has taken steps to do something about our supply of oil. Mr. Piat did, however, acknowledge that the Third World countries will be most affected by this third oil crisis because the

Soviet Union has its own oil while the United States can provide for itself in South America if it feels it to be necessary."

Right from the start, Mr. Francis Piat said that the country would have to expect an increase in oil product prices. He maintained that black gold prices had been rising on international markets before the developments in the Gulf region. According to the Shell director, it has become obvious that our oil bill will be higher. He reminded us that at the time of the first oil crisis in 1973 oil product prices tripled and in 1979—the second oil crisis—the oil bill doubled.

While the shell Company has not submitted any request for an increase so far, its director nevertheless feels that it is in the cards. Mr. Piat described this situation as serious, but not dramatic. He is convinced that the governments concerned will find a solution.

* Diversification Urged

90AF0659G Port Louis WEEK-END in French
26 Aug 90 p 16

[Article: "Consequences of Gulf Crisis: Director of NMF and Economist Kee Cheong Li Kwong Wing: 'Recession Is Inevitable'"]

[Excerpts] Inflation, recession, and confidence: three key words uttered by National Mutual Fund (NMF) executive director Kee Cheong Li Kwong Wing, who is also an economist. According to him, the crisis in the Gulf is less geopolitical and military than economic. As concerns Mauritius, economist Li Kwong Wing feels that "we must prepare ourselves for it and beef up our economic structures, diversify our sources of energy and adapt ourselves to this new phase of industrial development, which will to a large extent depend on imported energy, capital, and technologies!" [passage omitted]

Beef Up Our Structures...

At the local level, Mr. Li Kwong is of the opinion that Mauritius is part and parcel of the world economy. It will inevitably suffer from the effects of this crisis in the immediate future. Without wishing to be an alarmist, the NMF director declared himself to be in favor of beefing up economic structures, diversifying our energy sources, and adapting to our new phase of development, which will depend on imported human resources, capital, and technologies. Will the oil crisis in the Gulf have any effect on the Port Louis Stock Exchange? "Port Louis Stock Exchange transactions are still isolated from the developments in progress on international markets. The effects of a worldwide economic crisis may in the future be felt rather quickly," Mr. Li Kwong Wing replied in conclusion.

*** Impact on Tourism**

*90AF0659H Port Louis WEEK-END in French
26 Aug 90 p 16*

[Report of interview with Minister of Tourism Michael Glover; date and place not given: "Mr. Michael Glover: 'A Rise in Air Fares Could Affect Small Hotels...'"'; first paragraph is WEEK-END introduction]

[Text] A possible rise in air fares as a direct consequence of the increase in the price of oil could have serious consequences for Mauritian tourism. Questioned before his departure for Madagascar, Minister of Tourism Michael Glover said that he would wait for the decisions of the international IATA [International Air Transport Association] conference next week before making a statement on this, but he did not rule out the possibility of a difficult situation for the small businesses in our hotel industry.

Mr. Glover underscored the fact that the number of tourists coming directly from the Arab countries has dropped considerably since fares for these routes were increased some time ago. "You will remember that a few problems had arisen among the airlines operating on these routes. Fares rose considerably. We used to get maybe 2,000 tourists from that area. Now, the relative volume is very low," the minister noted.

Concerning the repercussions produced by a possible hike in air fares, Minister Glover has decided to wait for the decisions reached at the close of the IATA conference next week. "If the increase is minimal, there will probably be no reason to fear any repercussions. But, if the increase is a big one, in excess of [francs] Fr1,000, it will have repercussions and there will be problems," he declared. "This will not really affect our policy of selective tourism, but the average tourist will look for other destinations closer to home and, inevitably, our small hotels will be affected by this."

[These are] small hotels that were built in large numbers these past few years and that cater to regional tourism as well as to a middle-income European clientele. "In a crisis like this one, it's always the weakest who are hit first. The clientele of these small hotels will no longer have the means to pay for a vacation in Mauritius," Mr. Glover added. "I'm not talking about tourists from Reunion, but rather those who come from far off, from Europe, and for whom the trip may seem to be too costly."

As for the impact today, there is no problem in the tourism sector, according to the minister, since the demand is great and the occupancy rates for the big hotels for June to August are very high despite the fact that this season is considered to be the "dead season." He did not, however, specifically indicate the actual percentage of occupancy in the small hotels.

If the hike in air fares is a big one and the small hotels find themselves in a difficult situation, what will be done about it? "That is the question.... We are limited in what

we can do," the minister declared. "We can sell Mauritius as best we can, but, in connection with this, the problem will lie within the scope of Air Mauritius. Within our national airline they will have to make certain decisions. I think that after the IATA conference we'll have to sit down, discuss and review a lot of things, even revise certain statements that we've made.... I'm not saying that we ought to change course tomorrow because, as far as the policy of selective tourism is concerned, that still holds good. But it will be up to us to see how we can accommodate the other category of our tourist clientele. In any event, it's a situation that ought to make everyone involved in the tourist industry here stop and think," he concluded.

Zambia**Controversy Ensues Over Multiparty Referendum****Kaunda Expels Multiparty Supporters**

*MB2509182690 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Text] Some members of Parliament and a trade unionist who had been campaigning for political pluralism in Zambia were this morning thrown out of the 25th UNIP [United National Independence Party] National Council proceedings pending a decision from the Central Committee on their position. The member of Parliament for Magabuka, Mr. Danny Munga, and Zambia Congress of Trade Unions General Secretary Mr. Newstead Zimba were marched out of the conference, while Mr. Joshua Lumina, was sent away at the gate.

Mr. Munga said he had just sat when a number of district governors moved a motion that all those National Council members who are associating themselves with the Movement for Multiparty Democracy should be dismissed. He said another high-ranking UNIP official whom he declined to name opposed the expulsion but was shouted down by the other 600 plus delegates to the Council.

It was then that President Kaunda, who is chairing the six-day meeting, ordered multiparty campaigners out of the hall, saying UNIP was mapping out strategies for next year's elections.

Government Spokesman Comments

*MB2509202090 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Movement for a Multiparty Democracy in Zambia, MMD, apparently finds itself in a dilemma. It was just getting into top gear to fight a campaign for the multiparty referendum scheduled for next year, expecting a long, bitter fight, when President Kaunda did some tricky footwork, telling the ruling and only party, UNIP [United National Independence Party], that he

wants the referendum scrapped, a new constitution drawn up to take Zambia back to multipartyism, and elections before the end of next year. The wind has been taken out of the opposition's sails. Barney Ntombote asked former government minister Vernon Mwanga, who is vice chairman of the MMD, how he responded to President Kaunda's thunder-stealing move.

[Begin recording] [Mwanga] Well, we demanded that the referendum be scrapped, because in our opinion, it was unfree, unfair, and unnecessary, because judging from the mood of the country, the people want change, and they want that change fairly quickly. So I think what President Kaunda has done is to respond to the demands we have been making, that the referendum be scrapped. We welcome that decision.

[Ntombote] But aren't you worried that, in a way, the president seems to have stolen your clout?

[Mwanga] No, we are not worried at all. We think that the president has responded to the demands we have been making now for some time, that the referendum is very expensive for a poor country like ours, because judging from the numbers of people who have been attending our multiparty rallies, the message has been clear, which is that they want multiparty democracy.

[Ntombote] What are you going to do now? Are you going to go ahead, (?asking) for more demonstrations for multiparty, or are you going to change tack and go to review your strategy?

[Mwanga] Well, what we have decided to do is that, first of all, we are going to attend all the national rallies, the public rallies we were due to hold in the remaining parts of Zambia. That's the first thing. The second thing is that we have called a meeting of all the subcommittees of the MMD to meet in Lusaka on 29 September. Then we have called a national convention of the MMD on 6 October, where we will decide on the formation of a new party to challenge UNIP at the forthcoming multiparty general elections.

[Ntombote] But do you think you have time to start new parties and to organize membership and to fight for election and win elections within a year?

[Mwanga] Yes, we are quite ready for that. What we are going to propose is that the present structures we have set up under the MMD should immediately be transformed into a political machinery which will gear itself to fight the forthcoming multiparty general elections. So I can say with confidence that we are absolutely ready for the forthcoming multiparty general elections. One year is more than enough.

[Ntombote] But surely your movement is made out of people from different persuasions? I mean, you've got workers and businessmen in it. Surely you don't expect those people to belong to one party?

[Mwanga] Our recommendation is that, for purposes of fighting the forthcoming general elections, multiparty

general elections, we are recommending that there should be only one party formed. Once we have introduced democratic pluralism, there is no guarantee that there won't be people who may (?decide) to form other parties. It's part of the democratic process.

[Ntombote] So it's quite possible that your movement, your multiparty movement, may break up into different parties?

[Mwanga] We don't expect that to happen, but if it does it will only be as a result of the desire of people to form other parties. The impression we have formed now is that the messages we are getting from all over the country are that we should form one party, at least for purposes of fighting the first multiparty general elections. [end recording]

Multiparty Chairman Affirms Cause

MB2509201890 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 25 Sep 90

[Text] Multiparty campaign rallies which were scheduled for Kasama, Mansa, Ndola, Solwezi, and Mongu have been suspended pending further clarification on President Kaunda's proposal to reintroduce multiparty democracy in the country.

Chairman of the Interim Committee of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy Mr. Arthur Wina however asked the multiparty campaigners and supporters in the country to continue mobilizing and promoting the cause of democracy within the law. He said in a statement that a (?full) National Interim Committee, including all sub-committee members, will be held on 29 September to review the development toward the reintroduction of multiparty democracy and consider outstanding matters of policy, principles, and constitutional issues which the movement holds great reservations, particularly the lifting of the state of emergency. [sentence as received]

Commentary Views Campaign

MB2409104690 London BBC World Service in English
0635 GMT 24 Sep 90

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia today opens the 25th National Council meeting of his ruling United National Independence Party, or UNIP, in Lusaka. It's been a fraught year for the president, and the pro-multiparty campaign bandwagon is really rolling fast, spearheaded by the powerful Zambian Trade Unions Congress.

The UNIP meeting comes six months after President Kaunda told another national party convention that dynamic politics don't hang in the past. This report from John Mokhele in Lusaka begins with the words of the Zambian president:

[Begin recording] [Kaunda] I am acutely aware that, even for older powers, but much more for young countries, in their (?formation) stages, national life and (?state craft) are very dynamic processes. I want a full and articulate participation that moves our nation forward. But [words indistinct] do not try to send us back to the stone age of politics. We left that a long way behind, and a long time ago. Take us into the (?politics) of the 21st Century.

[Mokhele] Were the words merely political rhetoric, or in fact a cool reflection of the president's political convictions? As it turned out, almost all the recommendations made by delegates calling for radical reform within the party's structures, were turned down. Then came the June riots, which were to culminate in an attempted military coup, bringing President Kaunda's 26-year-old government to the brink of collapse, and ushering in events which were to almost completely alter Zambia's political landscape.

Across the length and breadth of Zambia, the rallying call of those advocating multiparty democracy, is: the hour has come to chart a new political course.

[Unidentified political speaker] One party has failed to deliver the goods, to fill the stomachs. It must go—now.

[Mokhele] The speaker at the first pro-democracy rally, held in Lusaka on 8 September. Two months ago, however, I was there when the National Interim Committee for Multiparty Democracy, which is spearheading the campaign to abolish one-party rule, held its inaugural conference. Mr. Arthur Wina:

[Wina] I think that the present assessment we have, that the majority of the people of this country want change [sentence as heard]. And they want change that will introduce a multiparty system of government, and [words indistinct] that if the answer arising out of the referendum is yes, as we think it will, obviously the constitution of Zambia, and the government of Zambia, will not be the same as it is today.

[Mokhele] Mr. Wina's vice chairman is Frederick Chiluba, who is also chairman of the umbrella labor movement, the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, ZCTU:

[Chiluba] Well, my role hasn't changed, the role of the labor movement has not changed. We are not seeking to form a political party; we are seeking to change the political landscape, to create a legal facility so that this country and its people will live in an atmosphere of political freedom and democracy. People holding different views should not be looked at as enemies of any one group or another, and that is our real desire, our inspiration and our hope, and we know it is coming, it's a matter of time.

* Multiparty Rally Draws Crowd of Thousands

90AF0709B Zambia SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 90 p 1

[Article by Peter Soko; words in boldface as published]

[Text] Thousands of multi-party advocates poured into Kabwe yesterday and heard how their movement was determined to dismantle what they described as "absolute dictatorship" under the present one party system in Zambia.

The leaders assured during the movement's first national rally held the Kasanda field that change for multipartyism was inevitable to bring about true democracy in Zambia.

Chairman of the national interim committee for multiparty democracy Mr Arthur Wina said the only way to achieve the goal was either through the referendum or for the one party system to cease voluntarily.

He called for full-scale mobilisation of the multi-party activists to enhance sympathy to the one party "dictatorship" which he said had robbed the rights of the people.

"We have come to Kabwe to launch and vitalise the national spirit of democracy which will guarantee the rights of the people of Zambia."

Mr Wina who was carried shoulder high together with other executive committee officials on arrival at the huge rally estimated at more than 40,000, said even the church which was supposed to operate freely as a mirror of society was under strain of the one party system.

He was not asking his supporters to vote "Yes" for the multi-party during the referendum for the sake of it but to reassure Zambians that it was the only way they could be guaranteed peace.

"We do not promise quick answers to the problems the people of Zambia are facing, neither are we here to give you cheap promises. Countrymen, we need a lot of planning and working together to undo the damage made to our country during the past 17 years under the one-party dictatorship," he said.

The movement's vice-chairman for operations and organisation Mr Frederick Chiluba compared a **Bible** story of the Israelites who trekked to the promised land of Canaan from Egypt to the kind of freedom Zambians would enjoy under the multi-party democracy. He reminded the roaring crowd chanting "multi-party, the hour has come" slogan, his supporters were boarding the ship of freedom and democracy by identifying themselves with his movement.

When he suggested that Kabwe be the venue for the rally of the multi-party advocates he had in mind the town was the birth place of UNIP [United National Independence Party] and therefore its strength should pass through a mill of tests.

And a Lusaka based parachurch organisation has challenged Evangelical Christians to speak out on national issues.

* **Multiparty Leader Says Depoliticize Forces**

90AF0687D *Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
9 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] All wings of the armed forces should be depolitised so that they can work freely unlike now when they are forced to serve UNIP's [United National Independence Party] interest first, vice-chairman for operations and organisation of the multi-party interim committee Mr Frederick Chiluba said in Kitwe yesterday.

He told the first multiparty gathering outside Katilungu House the problem with a single-party system was that it bred absolutism where all systems were hijacked by a few in positions of power.

"If indeed you choose to have a one-party system then be ready to continue to live in slavery."

"The present government has even tried to divide us by spreading lies. They wanted to divide me and Mr Samuel Lungu the assistant general secretary for ZCTU [Zambia Congress of Trade Unions]. But because of our unity and knowing the type of people we are dealing with, they have failed."

In a one-party system there was no true democracy while in a multi-party there were checks and balances allowing for efficiency to be the order of the day.

"If a manager makes a mistake he is sacked but when we tell our leaders to go because they have made mistakes they refuse. The trouble with our one-party is that all our leaders are tired but are never retired," he said amid shouts of "shame, shame."

He appealed to people in all constituencies to start now forming committees of 10 people and whose names should be forwarded to veteran trade unionist Mr David Mwila who was the convener of the meeting.

He assured the advocates they should have no fear of being sacked for their open stand on pluralism because the interim committee had brilliant lawyers to take care of such situations.

Son of the late veteran politician Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula, Baldwin, who accompanied Mr Chiluba said time had come for Zambians to free themselves.

And former Zambia Army Commander Lieutenant General Christon Tembo said he would support "progressive forces" in his contribution to national development but added he would not fail Zambians because they supported him while in detention.

Gen Tembo who could not indicate whether he was for multi-party or single party also told a press conference held at Pamodzi Hotel in Lusaka he wanted to rest for a

while and would later seek guidance from the Lord and the people on which course to take.

* **Multiparty Backers Score Human Rights Abuses**

90AF0709C *Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English 19 Aug 90 p 1

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Most of the atrocities committed during the last era of multi-partyism in Zambia were by other parties and not UNIP [United National Independence Party] which is why they were banned to restore order in the country.

It was the parties outside Government which perpetrated violence, violated individual rights and reflections of current debates were incorrect because it was advocates of multi-partyism causing civil disturbances.

Chairman of Political, Ideological and Legal Sub-Committee and the Central Committee Dr Henry Meebelo said this in defence of the Party when UNIP was accused of having caused most of the atrocities during the last era of multi-partyism in Zambia.

The accusations came in the wake of Cde Meebelo's speech on 'one party state,' at a dinner hosted by the Law Association of Zambia on Friday night at Captains Cabin in Ndola when he answered questions from guests.

He was asked after giving a history of political unrest during multi-partyism, whether the reference to the period was a warning to "unborn" parties of what to expect should they be introduced, because UNIP had survived past atrocities.

Cde Meebelo was also taken to task to explain where true democracy lay in Zambia, if not in the representation of people by parliamentarians. This issue was more in reference to the recommendations recently made by the special parliamentary select committee, which President Kaunda said were still to go before the Central Committee and the National Council.

"Why has the President decided to take those recommendations to the Central Committee and the National Council? Does it mean that MPs [Members of Parliament] who represent people's views have to be subjected to certain UNIP organs which do not necessarily represent us?" a guest asked.

Cde Meebelo said the President has sought the advice of the two Party organs because of the seriousness of the recommendations.

The question and answer session grew into a lively build-up as questions from prominent Ndola lawyers took their toll. Questions ranged from violation of human rights in a one-party state, separation of powers, the lifting of the state of emergency, to whether the

leadership had not heeded any warning from the four attempted coups and why they should still maintain their stand to lead the nation.

In reply to a guest who said: "Your record as a Government concerning human rights is appalling," because it only needed a visit to prisons to witness how inmates lived in almost sub-human existences Cde Meebelo said the Government was aware of the situation but lack of funds was the deciding factor.

And Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Cde Rankin Sikasula has accused multi-party advocates of inciting miners at ZCCM [Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines] Muflira Division to go on strike over recently announced bonuses.

In Livingstone Party officials held a consultative meeting to prepare for the campaign to retain the one party state.

Government Plans Establishment of Stock Exchange

*MB2409135690 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 24 Aug 90*

[Text] A Zambian lawyer, Mr. (Ben Ijenda), says the Zambian Government plans to establish a stock exchange to encourage foreign and local investment. Interviewed in Lusaka, Mr. (Ijenda) said it would take at least one year to train the required personnel and educate the public to take part in the activities of the exchange.

He said Zambians were aware of investments, but their knowledge was restricted to deposit certificates and treasury bills. Mr. (Ijenda) said the new stock exchange would enable the government to sell its shares in semi-public companies to the public.

Ghana

Demonstrators Protest Involvement in Liberia

AB2509163890 Dakar PANA in English 1541 GMT
25 Sep 90

[Text] London, 25 Sept (NAN/PANA)—Members of the opposition Democrat. Alliance of Ghana (DAG) on Monday picketed the premises of the Ghanaian High Commission in London to protest against Ghana's involvement in Liberia. A NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) correspondent who went to the High Commission reported that a handful of the demonstrators noisily chanted "hands of Liberia" as they waved placards conveying their message.

Bright Oduro-Kwateng, chairman of DAG, later told NAN that they had delivered a letter of protest to the High Commission for onward transmission to the Ghanaian head of state Jerry Rawlings. The letter was received by the deputy high commission, Mr. Danso, he said. In the letter, he said, the alliance deplored the bombing of some parts of Monrovia by the Ghanaian Air Force last week, stressing that the action had broken the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] mandate and "the principle of peacekeeping" operation. According to him, Ghana had had experience in such operations in the Congo and lately in Lebanon. He added: "We should know better" instead of doing what the Air Force did on 14 September.

Oduro-Kwateng described the action as a betrayal by Rawlings of Ghana's past pan-African stand, asserting that Ghana's involvement in Liberia was nothing short of the pursuit of its "hidden agenda" of installing a regime of its choice on Liberians. He wondered how Ghana could help foster democracy in Liberia by force of arms, when for eight years the Ghanaian Government had denied Ghanaians their right to democratically choose their own leaders.

The DAG position earlier stated in a press statement was that "Rawlings has no moral or constitutional right to intervene in Liberia", and that the peacekeeping force should "evacuate themselves from Liberia and leave Liberians to sort out their own problems". Asked to clarify what he meant by the "hidden agenda", Oduro-Kwateng claimed that the Ghanaian Government had for some time nurtured a Liberian group called the "Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA)", which it wants to install in Liberia under the pretext of democracy.

Babangida Visits, States Confidence in Quainoo

AB2209202090 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Sep 90

[Text] The Nigerian President, General Ibrahim Babangida, has expressed his country's confidence in the

leadership of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] under Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo.

General Babangida was speaking when he made a stop-over at Kotoka International Airport on his way back home from Uganda. He was met at the airport by the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. Aryitey Martins was there and his report is read to you:

[Begin recording] [Studio announcer] President Babangida, soon on arrival, drove to the military hospital to visit soldiers wounded in the Liberian peace-keeping effort. He inscribed messages of speedy recovery on the plaster of paris on the legs and hands of some of the victims. Back at the airport in the company of Chairman Rawlings, President Babangida told newsmen that he made a stopover to enable him to confer with Chairman Rawlings on issues affecting the two countries. Among them are the Liberian problem and the effect of the oil crisis on Ghana. Gen. Babangida was touched to note that there has been a miscarriage of information about the command structure of ECOMOG, the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group:

[Babangida] I think it is necessary to come and assure the chairman, to assure his government, and to assure the people of Ghana that we have faith and confidence in the leadership of Quainoo. That is the first thing which I thought is necessary that I should come and assure the chairman, the government, and the people. It is usual—there has been some miscarriage of communication and it was not happily put across. But I am glad that the mistake has been rectified and the position has been placed in a very good perspective.

The second one is as the result of the ECOMOG tensions and as a result of the situation in the Gulf, I thought we should also talk with the chairman to find a number of areas that we could cooperate together. [sentence as heard] Your great country has been one of our best customers, especially on matters to do with oil, and I thought we should have some discussions to see what areas we could work together so that we minimize any intended hardship which might accrue to your great country as a result of this noble objective in which we have found ourselves, especially ECOMOG operation and the situation in the Gulf. And I am glad to report that things are perfectly OK; but as we have agreed on a number of issues, as soon as I go back, we will get these put in the right perspective.

[Announcer] On the effect of the oil crisis on Ghana, President Babangida pledged his country's readiness to assist Ghana.

[Babangida] Yes, Ghana has been our best customer. She has been our best customer. And anything we can do, we are going to do it.

[Unidentified reporter] Like... [laughter]

[Babangida] Oh, my God! Extending the time, for example, the timeframe, and a lot of concessions also.

[Announcer] The Nigerian leader has since left for home. Among those who saw him off were the Nigerian high commissioner to Ghana, Mr. Olu Otunla, and the deputy secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Mohammed Ibn Chambass. [end recording]

Commentary Views Diplomacy, Arms, U.S. Policy

*AB2009215890 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Anthony Ekpedzo commentary]

[Excerpts] Diplomacy is discreet. It is without stridency as it creates the necessary atmosphere for free participation in all matters, especially at world fora, and it is respected for its tact and prudence. The hot zones today the world over can be traced to where diplomatic negotiations are not being respected. South Africa, where the Zulus, led by Chief Buthelezi of the Inkatha movement are daily clashing with ANC [African National Congress] with its attendant killings, while the minority racist government and its police look on apathetically; Liberia, where the carnage and senseless killings in the war-torn country are so distressful and awful. While ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] is for negotiations, some African countries are aiding Charles Taylor, leader of one of the factions in the war, to fight on. Then the situation in the Gulf region, which threatens to escalate. [passage omitted]

Negotiations are becoming the only way of settling conflicts and contradictions confronting one or group of states or nongovernmental organizations. In the 1960's up to the early 1980's, many countries voiced their dissatisfaction with the progress of negotiations on key international problems. Indeed, the state of negotiations on these problems, especially military and political, left much to be desired at that time. It would be noted that this was mainly due to the intensification of conservative and right-wing tendencies in the political life of the United States and some other developed countries.

Many prominent figures in the United States after the 1980 elections did not at all regard negotiations based on principles of equality and equal security worked out in the context of Soviet-U.S. interaction as a method of maintaining relations with the USSR and its allies. In the early 1980s, right-wing conservative forces in the United States not only considered it senseless to hold any negotiations on limiting or reducing armaments, but even made persistent attempts to torpedo treaties and agreements reached in the 1970's and even in the 1960's. U.S. activities in the change of government in Chile and the invasion of Grenada and Panama are good reminders.

A series of important resolutions aimed at preventing nuclear war and consolidating peace was adopted by the

UN General Assembly. These resolutions enjoy a considerable moral and political prestige. One of them is the declaration on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe passed in 1981, which proclaimed in part that states and statesmen that resort to the use of nuclear weapons will be committing the gravest crime against humanity. What has the NATO block offered as an alternative to this? Another arms buildup in the Gulf instead of the use of diplomatic negotiation.

The U.S. policy on disarmament was seen distinctly in its attitude to the ratification of Salt II in the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. The situation today is that Salt II, signed in 1979, remains unratified by the U.S. and has not come into force. The talks on nuclear armament in Europe were cut short, yet this is a global problem affecting not only Soviet-U.S. relations.

All the nations of the world are interested in successful settlement through diplomatic negotiations and peace-keeping operations. The recent dismissal of the U.S. Air Force chief of staff, General Michael Dugan, is a good sign for President Bush to resort to diplomatic negotiations, since many U.S. military men stationed in Saudi Arabia are just not interested in any war.

Ministry Reacts to Comment on U.S. Liberian Aid

*AB2109221190 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Text] The Ministry of Information wishes to react to a news commentary of GBC TV [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Television] on Thursday, September 20, 1990, on the need for diplomatic negotiations to save humanity. The commentary stated, among other things, that the United States Government had not done anything to assist Liberia following the outbreak of the civil war in that country. This viewpoint is not the position of the Government of Ghana.

An official statement in Accra today recalled that in his audience with the head of state and chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings at the Castle, Osu, yesterday, the United States under secretary of state for African affairs, Mr. Herman Cohen, disclosed U.S. assistance to the refugees and displaced persons from Liberia amounting to several millions of dollars.

Ivory Coast

'Incidents' Reported at University Campus 24 Sep

Students Hit Buildings, Cars
*AB2409094890 Paris AFP in French 0910 GMT
24 Sep 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 24 Sep (AFP)—Incidents broke out this morning at the University of Abidjan where groups of students armed with stones and batons broke the glass

windows of several faculties and administrative buildings, an AFP correspondent noted. Many administrative vehicles were damaged and two cars were overturned, the correspondent noted. The incidents began shortly after 0830 GMT. Policemen were seen in the vicinity of the campus but by 0845 they had not intervened. Lectures had not started either. By 0900 some students had left the campus but others remained there.

Property Damage Detailed

AB2409134090 Paris AFP in French 1153 GMT
24 Sep 90

[Text] Abidjan, 24 Sep (AFP)—About 200 soldiers were deployed midmorning around the University of Abidjan where students armed with batons and stones caused extensive damage, AFP correspondents noted. Armed soldiers, stationed on the University Boulevard, had not entered the campus by 1100 GMT. It seemed most students had left the campus by that time and that lectures had been interrupted. Some riot police were also present at the rector's office, which was the target of students.

AFP correspondents noted that the glass windows of all the faculties and the rector's office were broken. At least 20 cars, mostly administrative vehicles, were damaged and three others overturned.

This damage, AFP correspondents noted, was caused shortly before 0830 GMT by students vehemently opposed to the resumption of classes. Since the reopening of the university on 12 September, some students have, on several occasions, prevented their colleagues from attending lectures and have forced them to leave the lecture halls.

The Federation of Ivory Coast University and High School Students (FESCI), which claims a membership of two-thirds of the university's 22,000 students, is opposed to the resumption of lectures decided upon by authorities to ent0?he 1989-1990 academic year which was interrupted in April after a wave of violence, and is calling for a new academic year for the university.

AFP Reviews Riot

AB2409184690 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT
24 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Abidjan, Sept 24 (AFP)—[passage omitted] Ivory Coast authorities closed the university down in April during student unrest in which a policeman killed a college pupil. Courses were resumed two weeks ago but have been constantly disrupted because of opposition in the main student union, FESCI [Federation of Ivory Coast University and High School Students], which says it represents two-thirds of the country's 22,000 students in higher education, and SYNARES [African Union for Research and Higer Education], a graduate student union. They want a completely new academic year to

make up for the missing months this year, but the authorities are planning final exams at the end of this calendar year.

Students were angered by a televised speech Sunday by University rector Bakary Thio-Toure which was critical of student union demands.

Clashes broke out last Monday between students opposed to the resumption of clashes and administration supporters. The rector announced the following day measures supporting the students and decided to create "vigilante committees" to guarantee safety on campus. But the formation of vigilante committees raised the ire of the graduate student union which organised a campus demonstration last Friday.

Student agitation for a complete new academic year began when students returned to classes on September 12. Despite some government measures to appease the students, FESCI said it was determined to follow through on its demands for a complete new calendar year.

Government Issues Communique

AB2409221790 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Government communique read by Professor Alhassane Salif Ndiaye, minister of national education, scientific research, and culture]

[Excerpts] Teaching has resumed in all secondary and higher education institutions of Ivory Coast. Schools have therefore reopened, and the 1989-1990 academic year will be saved. The pupils and students want to go to school. The teachers are at their posts. The elementary directives of security have been provided.

Contrary to this total national determination not to accept the loss of a year or of several generations of Ivorians being sacrificed, a minority of students and pupils have been engaging in terrorist activities since the 12 September reopening, notably at the national university, in the Faculties of Law, Arts, and Human Sciences. Thus, through the actions of these individuals whose now- avowed ambition is to prevent the normal functioning of schools, classes were disturbed on the mornings of Monday, 17 September, and Friday, 21 September 1990.

Acts of violence were each time committed which have on this day, Monday, 24 September 1990, gone beyond the limits of the tolerable. The rector, as president of the University Council, who has exhausted the means of dialogue by listening for two full weeks to all the partners, has just informed the government about a requisition for the maintenance of order at his institution. Security must be ensured at the university, as at all levels of education in our country. Classes will continue, with the following measures that have been decided upon by the head of state and the government:

First, on the entire university campus as well as within it, and in the neighborhoods of the university halls of residence, the official security forces will be present until further notice. The police and the Army will be mobilized to enable those who want to go to school to do so in all calm. Secondly, the students, who for five months, and especially after the reopening on 12 September 1990, have been the originators of the disturbances, are definitively dismissed from their faculties. The inter-university agreements in Africa, and indeed everywhere in the world, will be fully applied to ensure that those who have chosen terror will know that they now have no further recourse. [passage omitted] These constitute 60 students out of the 15,000 who are currently attending classes assiduously at the university.

In addition, in the maintenance of order, the police this morning arrested the following individuals, who are directly responsible for the acts of vandalism, and who will bear the same fate if it is established that they are registered in any course at the National University of Ivory Coast or any other institution of training in our country. If individuals who are not students are among them, their fate will be entrusted to the Justice Department. [passage omitted] These 48 persons were indeed arrested during the events of this morning, which led to acts of unparalleled vandalism and violence.

Thirdly: Henceforth the desire of our children in both secondary and higher institutions to go to school will no longer be hindered. In normal times and in all the developed countries, universities have their police and security services. Ivory Coast is thus not doing anything new in this domain, and order will be maintained everywhere, as of today, by the legal forces to whom this mission is entrusted by the nation. It is therefore up to each and everyone to assume their responsibility. The government therefore invites all those who want to build their future to continue by attending classes in serenity, to return to their classrooms and lecture halls as of tomorrow. It is they who are the most numerous, those who want to work. The state will guarantee their security, as well as the security of the teachers who have always been at their posts to teach them. The parents, who have always been faithfully worried about the fate of their children will certainly understand this appeal. The state in Ivory Coast is functioning, and the fun is really over.

Police Take Up Positions

*AB2509110490 Paris AFP in French 0856 GMT
25 Sep 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 25 Sep (AFP)—Dozens of Ivorian riot policemen took up positions this morning on the Abidjan University campus following the government's decision to mobilize the Army and police to guarantee "security" at the university, an AFP reporter observed. By 0830 GMT no incident had been reported. One could see only a few students around. A helicopter was seen

overflying the campus. Helmeted and armed with truncheons, and some with pistols worn at the waist, the riot police patrolled the campus on foot, or guarded its boundaries.

Hundreds of students at the Yopougon Hall of Residence refused, around 0800 GMT, to board the minibuses that were to convey them to the main campus for courses, an AFP reporter observed, while about 50 soldiers waited in their trucks in front of the hall of residence.

Education Minister Alassane Salif N'Diaye announced yesterday evening in a statement carried by the state-owned radio and television that the Army and police would be "mobilized" at the university and at its various halls of residence following the incidents that occurred during the morning session on the campus. Groups of students opposed to the resumption of classes smashed the glass doors and windows of faculty buildings and damaged several vehicles, AFP reporters observed. The minister also announced that 60 students had been dismissed and 48 persons arrested during the incidents.

Further on Deployment, Dismissals

*AB2509135290 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Text] The government yesterday reacted to the events at the National University of Ivory Coast. Sixty students were dismissed and barred from registration anywhere in the world. Forty-eight people were also arrested and will help the police in further investigations. The government has reasserted its determination to guarantee the security of the majority of students and teachers seeking to attend courses. Since yesterday, security forces have been deployed at the university campus and at the halls of residence upon the request of the rector, Mr. Bakary Tio-Toure.

Students Refuse To Attend Classes

*AB2509161890 Paris AFP in French 1336 GMT
25 Sep 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 25 Sep (AFP)—This morning more than 1,000 students refused to attend classes and gathered in the university hostel in the populated area of Yopougon, an AFP reporter has noted. At about 1230, no incidents had been reported at the university hostels or on the university campus itself where dozens of security men of the Republican Security Company have been deployed following the destruction committed yesterday by students hostile to resuming classes.

The students who gathered at this Yopougon hostel, generally regarded as the bastion of student unrests called for a boycott of classes and demanded the release of their 48 comrades arrested following the incidents. They also demanded the reintegration of the 60 students dismissed from higher education, including several officials of student organizations set up recently and grouped within the Students Federation of Ivory Coast (FESCI).

About 30 gendarmes were around the university hostel but did not intervene. The minister of national education, Alassane Salif Ndiaye, announced last night that the army and the police would be "mobilized" to the university to ensure safety.

Liberia

Prince Johnson Rejects Taylor Election Proposal

AB2509193290 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 25 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a swift response from Liberian rebel leader Prince Johnson to the proposals of his rival, Charles Taylor, for Liberia's future. Taylor, who leads the Patriotic Front rebels, has been engaged in escalating conflict with Johnson and with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] since Johnson's soldiers captured President Samuel Doe and killed him earlier this month.

But at the weekend, there was some kind of cease-fire agreement. Then Taylor announced that, ignoring the ECOWAS plan for an interim government and elections next year, he wanted elections as soon as 10 October. With Prince Johnson's reaction to that, here is Julian Marshall:

[Marshall] Speaking on a poor quality radio-telephone from Monrovia, Prince Johnson rejected Taylor's proposals to hold elections in the next few weeks. Johnson said Taylor had no right to call elections and that the proposal was, in any case, unrealistic given the state of Liberia after 10 months of brutal civil war. Mr. Johnson said that he totally supported the interim government set up last month by exiled Liberians with the support of ECOWAS, and only they were entitled to organize democratic elections.

However, despite rejecting Mr. Taylor's election proposal, Mr. Johnson said he was prepared to meet him in Sierra Leone for peace talks proposed by ECOWAS. Such a meeting is reported to be planned between the two men on Friday [28 September].

Meanwhile in another development, a meeting was scheduled to take place this morning in Monrovia between Charles Taylor and the commander of former head of state, Samuel Doe's Presidential Guard, Brigadier General David Nimley. The meeting was due to have taken place about four hours ago at City Hall, less than a hundred yards from the Executive Mansion where remnants of Doe's Army remained besieged. Today's meeting was arranged yesterday during an encounter between Colonel James Freeman of the Presidential Guard and one of Charles Taylor's commanders, (Albert Zogba Pey). It was the first such contact between the opposing forces in nine months and was reported to have been cordial with both congratulating each other on

the cease-fire. Today's meeting between Nimley and Taylor was supposed to center on the modalities of the cease-fire.

Taylor To End Cease-Fire If Troops Reinforced

AB2509170690 Paris AFP in French 1629 GMT
25 Sep 90

[Text] Monrovia, 25 Sep (AFP)—Today Charles Taylor, the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), threatened to suspend the cease-fire that has been in force in Liberia since 23 September if the West African intervention force (ECOMOG) [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] strengthens its forces. Mr. Taylor said this to the AFP special correspondents in Monrovia. "We have always said that the cease-fire would only be valid if ECOMOG did not reinforce its troops," he stated, adding: "If those soldiers enter the Liberian territorial waters, we will end the cease-fire."

According to a Nigerian Government daily, a fresh contingent of 1,200 Ghanaian and Nigerian soldiers has arrived in Monrovia from Freetown. However, no information on the arrival of a ship in the Liberian capital has been obtained in Abidjan today.

Cease-Fire Talks Fail To Start as Planned

AB2509192690 Paris AFP in English 1914 GMT
25 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Monrovia, Sept 25 (AFP)—[passage omitted] Sierra Leonean port officials confirmed Tuesday that a Nigerian landing craft left Freetown late Sunday for Monrovia with 800 Nigerian soldiers on board. African diplomats in Freetown said two Nigerian war ships—the NNS Ohue and the NNS Barawu—and a merchant vessel Majidun left for Monrovia late Monday from Lagos with "a number" of soldiers on board.

ECOMOG force commander Arnold Quainoo of Ghana and his recently appointed field commander Joshua Dogonyaro of Nigeria were expected to leave for Monrovia by Wednesday with about 500 Ghanaian soldiers still at the Freetown port, diplomats said. Two Nigerian frigates and a merchant ship were expected to set sail for Monrovia with food for ECOMOG troops and about 80,000 Liberians still in the port and central Monrovia. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, ceasefire talks between the commander of the Liberian presidential guard and the NPFL failed to start as planned Tuesday at the Monrovia City Hall. Representatives from both sides turned up in front of St. Patrick's Catholic Church some 300 meters east of the Executive Mansion and chatted cordially about the whereabouts of friends and family members separated by the civil war launched by Mr. Taylor's NPFL in December.

After two hours, a member of the presidential guard who introduced himself as "Colonel Brown" ordered his

soldiers back to their posts and told the rebels to step back while he addressed the gathering crowd from both camps. He said the talks could not lead to the surrender of the presidential guard because they "belong to the army of the republic" and still carried their weapons. Two officers in an ECOMOG vehicle from the Sierra Leone contingent parked and listened to a few minutes of the discourse before driving off.

Many buildings around the church and Foreign Ministry had been pockmarked by bullets and some partially destroyed by rocket fire. Shots were heard Tuesday in the extreme west of the capital, probably in the sector held by Prince Johnson's breakaway rebels. Diplomats in Abidjan said limited fighting has broken out in recent days between Mr. Johnson's forces and ECOMOG troops.

A U.S. helicopter carried evacuees from the embassy in the Mamba Point district to one of two navy ships off the Liberian coast. The U.S. Government has evacuated more than 2,000 foreign nationals, mostly Lebanese and Indian businessmen, to Freetown since August 2. [passage omitted]

ECOWAS Members Meet

*AB2509195890 Paris AFP in English 1949 GMT
25 Sep 90*

[Excerpts] Freetown, Sept 25 (AFP)—Ministers from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) standing mediating committee are to meet "as soon as practicable" to discuss Liberia's civil war, a statement from ECOWAS Executive Secretary Abass Bundu said Tuesday. The release was issued after a five-hour meeting at State House attended by West African peacekeeping force (ECOMOG) commander Arnold Quainoo, field commander Joshua Dogonyaro, and the ambassadors of Nigeria, Guinea, Ghana and The Gambia, whose countries along with Sierra Leone have contributed troops to ECOMOG. It said ECOWAS "congratulated all the leaders of the warring parties" in Liberia for agreeing to a ceasefire which "demonstrated their willingness to pursue a negotiated settlement to the conflict." [passage omitted]

The release said ECOWAS was working to formalize the two-day ceasefire between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Johnson and to install an interim government set up last month in The Gambian capital, Banjul, by Liberian political groups. It called on rebels "to desist from any precipitated action or anything that might undermine or impede the successful implementation of the ECOWAS plan."

The statement also officially announced the appointment of Major-General Dogonyaro as field commander to work with the ECOMOG force commander Quainoo "to facilitate the implementation of the peacekeeping role of the force."

African diplomats here said the statement "is aimed at keeping the warring factions at bay while efforts are made to entrench the interim government of Liberia in the country." Sources close to the interim government said a meeting between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Johnson was expected to take place in Freetown as early as Friday, but an ECOWAS official said Tuesday there had been no word from the rebel leaders on their involvement in the proposed talks.

ECOMOG To Continue Mission

*AB2609102490 Freetown Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 25 Sep 90*

[Text] The ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] executive secretariat has today warned all the warring parties in Liberia to cease and desist from any precipitate action that can undermine or impede successful implementation of the ECOWAS peace plan. In a press release issued in Freetown today and signed by the executive secretary, it explained that the consultations now in progress on the country are aimed at a formulation of a cease-fire and the conditions on mediation for the installation of the interim government within the framework the ECOWAS peace plan.

The release stressed that following these consultations, it is envisaged that another meeting of ECOWAS peace mediation committee, to which all interested parties will be invited, will be convened soon. While congratulating all the leaders of the warring parties for their declaring a cease-fire, which it described as a human act, the release further appealed to them to endeavor to maintain and preserve this (?cease-fire) in the interest of peace and tranquility for Liberia.

The release also said that ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group, ECOMOG, will continue to discharge its peacekeeping role in Liberia, in keeping with the community's peace plan under the field commander, Major General Joshua Dogonyaro, who has been appointed to work with ECOMOG's first commander, Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo.

Mali

Traore Meets Tuareg Leaders To Solve Conflict

*AB2209124690 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Mali's President Moussa Traore is getting personally involved in the trouble that has erupted in the northeast of the country. It apparently involved nomadic Tuareg people. There were clashes and deaths and attacks on villages, police stations, and local government offices. There were claims that the government had launched a massive security operation in the region; claims that were denied. But now the president is calling

meetings of Tuareg leaders to try and settle the problem. From Bamako, Apastaf telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The president of Mali, Moussa Traore, requested the various tribal chiefs and persons in authority amongst the Tuareg to come to Gao and Timbuktu in the northeast of Mali to meet with him to air their views on viable methods of bringing peace and tranquillity to this area, so troubled in the past three months. Reaffirming his pride in belonging to a multiracial country like Mali, the president, emphasizing his desire to bring peace, deplored the way the troubles had become such a destruction for Malians from the daily demands of their lives.

He acknowledged that the Tuaregs are split between three countries but added that the position was the same for the Malinke tribe. He thanked the Tuareg representatives for coming to debate ways of rebuilding mutual confidence, saying that he was fearful that foreign interference might undermine fruitful dialogue. The president recounted how Mr. Bernard Kouchner, French secretary of state for humanitarian affairs, had visited the northern region. He explained that Mr. Kouchner had wanted to see the region for himself, quote, instead of believing what one reads in the press, endquote.

Mr. Kouchner had also told the president that the area had just yielded an excellent sorghum harvest which was providing food for the local population, and he added that the area was showing good signs of potential development. He also commented that the Tuareg representatives had made it clear that a main concern for them was the preservation of their own cultural identity and the fear that this identity would be difficult to maintain if the Tuaregs were forcibly moved from the region. Mr. Kouchner said he was aware of the efforts that had been made in Mali to preserve the Tuareg language and commented that such efforts must be maintained. [end recording]

Nigeria

Official Discusses Troops in ECOMOG, Gulf
AB2609073690 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 25 Sep 90

[From the "Correspondent reports"]

[Text] Nigeria has emphasized that her troops will remain in ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-fire Monitoring Group] until peace and sanity reigns in Liberia. The minister of external affairs, Major General, retired, Ike Nwachuku, stated this today in New York while addressing the Nigerian delegation to the 45th session of the UN General Assembly. From New York, diplomatic correspondent Joseph Azorro is on the line with the report:

[Begin Azorro recording] Maj. Gen. [Major General] Nwachuku said that Nigeria will continue to participate in ECOMOG until the Liberian Government was able to hold an election and a democratically elected government was put in place. Pmdd On the Gulf conflict, Maj. Gen. Nwachuku said that Nigeria's position was that of total condemnation of the aggression shown in annexing Kuwait by Iraq. He was of the view that Iraq should withdraw from Kuwait to allow peaceful negotiations between herself and Kuwait with a view to ensuring global peace. The minister told the delegates that at each session of their various committees, Nigeria's stand on the Gulf crisis should be made abundantly clear. Being a member of the United Nations, according to the minister, Nigeria will support every resolution passed by the world body in the context of the Gulf conflict.

Maj. Gen. Nwachuku noted that militancy would not pay off anyone in international relations, and wondered if there were superpowers anymore. The minister said that the changes regarding the cold war, East-West relations, and improvements in their relations should appeal to delegates in ensuring support for all the rights of individuals, nations and states, to chart their development as well as the rights for the delegates to decide what Nigeria required in the context of world community. He warned the delegates to mind their utterances and behavioral pattern, noting that Nigeria was a developing nation that needed support from the international community. Maj. Gen. Nwachuku said that such support will be achieved when they could win the confidence of those whose support they seek. The minister noted that the country was going along the path of a wholesome and meaningful democracy in which the people decide their leaders, and the people would be the base for whatever policies government wanted to pursue. [end recording]

Further on Muslim Attack of U.S. Consulate

AB2509115890 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 24 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The American consulate in Kaduna in northern Nigeria has come under attack by a large number of young Muslims. It happened on Friday [21 September] and was a protest against the military build-up in the Gulf region following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the alleged desecration of Islamic holy places in Saudi Arabia. From Lagos Sola Odunfa telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The demonstration took place at the same time as the Nigerian Government issued a statement in Lagos calling for the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait. The demonstrators, numbering about 1,000, had marched through the major streets of Kaduna chanting Islamic songs and strong anti-American slogans. Most of them wore long flowing caftans and red turbans.

They arrived at the American consulate at about 1000 in the morning. About 20 of them jumped over the fence into the compound and started smearing the walls with slogans. Some of which read: America, go out of Islamic land; Jihad [Holy War] against superpowers; and Alahu Akbar [God is the Greatest]. Meanwhile, others destroyed an eagle sculpture—the American national symbol—and pulled down the American flag in front of the building, and ceremonially set it on fire. The demonstrators left at about 20 minutes. As they marched off, they distributed leaflets denouncing the United States and Israel over developments in the Gulf region in the past 50 years.

An official at the American Embassy in Lagos said this morning that the reports received suggested that the demonstration was an organized event. He said that none of the staff in the consulate was injured, but he was unhappy that the police, who were contacted immediately the demonstrators arrived, did not go to the scene until half an hour after the demonstrators had left. A newspaper today quoted the American ambassador, Mr. Lanon Walker, as saying that he had lodged a formal protest with the Nigerian Government over the incident.

At the end of its meeting in Maiduguri two weeks ago, the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs in Nigeria criticized American involvement in the Gulf crisis and called on the country to withdraw its troops from Saudi Arabia. This stand contrasts with that of the Federal Government which, in addition to supporting United Nations resolutions on the crisis, has denounced the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and called for the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from the country. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

Government Donates To ECOWAS Liberia Fund

AB2409182090 Freetown Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 21 Sep 90

[Text] The Government of Sierra Leone has announced that it is contributing \$120,000 to the special emergency fund for ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] operations in Liberia, which was established by the ECOWAS summit in Banjul last month. According to the statement released from State House, the contribution is in response to the recent appeal made by the chairman of ECOWAS, President Dawda Jawara of The Gambia, in connection with the current ECOWAS peace exercise in Liberia.

The statement said the payment is in addition to the enormous contributions already being made by the Government and people of Sierra Leone in human, material, and financial terms and in terms of humanitarian assistance to the brotherly people of Liberia ever since the present crisis started in that country.

The statement said the government would like to take this opportunity to express its profound appreciation firstly to the people of Sierra Leone for the various ways in which they have been able to quietly but resolutely confront the main problems arising locally from the Liberian situation, and to the international community as a whole for all the assistance rendered. The statement said it continues to be the fervent hope of the Government of Sierra Leone that the ECOWAS peace efforts would become a success so that peace would once again return to Liberia in the interests of the people of that country and of the ECOWAS subregion as a whole.

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